RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO. 131 BOMBAY FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1926. ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES;

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs. 15
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

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SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year,

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions, such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
5 June	CHINA†		7,952
12 „	RAZMAK	MALWA*	10,941
19 „	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
26 „	RAZMAK	MALOJAx	20,837
3 July	MOREA		10,918
10 „	RAZMAK	MANTUA*	10,902
17 „	RAJPUTANA		16,568
24 „	RAZMAK	NALDERAx	15,993
31 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
7 Aug.	RAZMAK	RANPURA*	16,585
14 „	CHINA		7,952
21 „	RAZMAK	NARKUNDAx	16,227
28 „	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
4 Sep	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
11 „	KASHMIR		8,985
18 „	DEVANHA	MOOLTAN x	20,847
25 „	RAJPUTANA		16,568
2 Oc	RAZMAK†		10,602
9 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
16 „	MALOJA*		20,837
23 „	RANPURA		16,585
30 „	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,918
6 No v.	KAISARI HIND		11,430
13 „	RAZMAK	NALDERAx	15,993
20 „	RANCHI		16,650
27 „	RAZMAK	MANTUA*	10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
11 „	RAZMAK	NARKUNDAx	16,227
18 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
25 „	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089

*Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India

xThrough steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.

These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June 1926 and arriving in Bombay 24th September 1926, both dates inclusive. The rates are as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £165
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both direction £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
15th July	MANORA	7,888
29th July	MADURA	8,975
12th Aug.	MATIANA	8,965
2nd Sept.	A STEAMER	—

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
22nd June	DELTA connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA	Straits, China & Japan. For Australia.
12th Oct.	DEVANHA	China & Japan
14th „	NARKUNDA	Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1926		
4th June	VARELA	Busreh via Karachi
9th „	KHANDALA	East & South Africa.
9th „	BARODA	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf

* Owing to the approaching Monsoon the Monday and Saturday sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports have been discontinued and there will be sailings to Karachi direct every Wednesday and Friday.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*AWA MARU ..	6028	1 June	12 June
GENOA MARU	6785	20 June	2 July
*SADO MARU	5898	28 June	12 July
SYDNEY MARU	4105	6 July	20 July
TOYOOKA MARU	7098	16 July	30 July
*TAMBA MARU	5845	29 July	12 Aug.

*Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital 100,000,000
Reserve Fund 86,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seattle
Buenos Aires	London	San Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Samarang
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay,
Post Box No. 207.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.
Nederlandsche Handel—Maatschappy.
(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established by Royal Charter 1824

Fully paid up Capital ..... F 80,000,000
£ 6,666,667
Reserve Funds ..... F 43,196,861
£ 3,599,738

Head Office at AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE
Head Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:

Dutch East Indies:—		
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Semarang
Bandoeng	Medan	Sourabaya
Cheribon	Padang	Solo
Djember	Palembang	Tegal
Djocja	Pekalongan	Tjilatjap
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Weltevreden

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.
Japan:—Kobe.
China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.
London Bankers:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE:—82, Esplanade Road.
A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Actg: Agent.

C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" Brand

IS THE

FINEST CEMENT manufactured at the **LARGEST** and **MOST UP-TO-DATE FACTORY** in India and **GUARANTEED** to be well above the British Standard Specification of 1925.

The Calcutta Port Commissioners have just placed a Contract for **15,750** Tons of this Cement to be delivered during this year for the construction of King George's Dock.

For Government Tests and other particulars:—

APPLY TO:

Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.,
70, Medows Street, Fort, : : : : : : BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Head Office, Fort, BOMBAY.

PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.
BEST POLICIES ON EASY TERMS.
Lowest rates and liberal conditions
MARRIAGE AND DOWRIES SCHEMES.
Triple protection policies with 4 options
Guaranteed yearly bonuses of Rs. 12 per Rs. 1,000.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS.
Apply to:—
DALAL AND CO.,
Secretaries.

WESTERN INDIA LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Head Office:—SATARA CITY.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

32 Pillars of Strength

to prop up your decaying body

for RUPEE ONE only.

They are the world-renowned

Atank Nigrah Pills.

Particulars from

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY

JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar.)

Bombay Office: Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd

(Incorporated in India)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and workmen's Compensation Insurance transacted.

CHAIRMAN—Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART
CHIEF AGENTS—Messrs. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SON, Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

B. C. P. W." ANTISEPTIC Tooth Powder An ideal dentifrice for daily use.

"B. C. P. W." RODOFEN Best Antiseptic Dental Cream

MANUFACTURED BY
BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, Ld.

Can be had from all chemists or from their SOLE AGENTS,

THE POPULAR PHARMACY (Regd.)

(Phone No. 40784.)

18, Lamington Road, GRANT ROAD and at Sandhurst Road, GIRGAUM

PROFESSOR

GAJJAR'S PLAGUE SPECIFICS
(80 P. C. CURE)

PLAGUE SOLUTION:—for internal administration
BUBC OINTMENT:—for external application
GERMICIDE:—Preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
LIVER SOLUTION:—Best Laxative and purgative
AGUE MIXTURE:—for Malaria and Dengue, etc
Best Cologne Water, all B. P. Tinctures, etc.

For Particulars write To:— **M. J. GAJJAR,**

IONIC PHARMACY, GIRGAUM, BOMBAY 4.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A S. T. C. or B. T. GRADUATE for Fort and Proprietary High Schools, Frere Road, Bombay. Apply to the PRINCIPALS.
A R3268

WANTED—A B.A. with Science or a B.Sc. Aply stating terms and qualifications, CHAIRMAN, Sadashivgad Education Society, Sadashivgad, Karwar.
A R3247

WANTED—A smart CANVASSER to fill up vacancies of shops, and rooms at Parel. Salary Rs. 40. Permanent. Apply Box No 400, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"
A 3263

WANTED—A COMPETENT TEACHER, to coach students in Book-keeping and Accountancy for a well known Institution. Applicants with previous experience in teaching will be preferred. Apply Box No. 100, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"

WANTED—A. B.Sc. or B.A. (Physics and Chemistry) preferably a B. T. or S.T.C.D. to teach Science. Pay according to qualifications and experience. Apply with testimonials, etc., to PRINCIPAL, New English School, HUBLI.
A R3278

WANTED—CANVASSERS, MANAGERS, CLERKS, and GRANTY-BROKERS for the Branches to be opened shortly. Apply with two annas stamps to the MANAGER. The Tokyo and Shanghai Trading Co., Ltd., Karachi.
A R3250

WANTED—Energetic and Influential MANAGERS and Agents for the local branches and agencies of a large import and export house, in each town, on liberals terms. Cash security Rs. 5,000 for branch and Rs. 2,000 for agency is essential. Apply for further particulars to Box No. 1694, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3249

WANTED—CLERKS, STENOGRAPHERS, ACCOUNTANTS, OVERSEERS, DOCTORS, CIVIL, ELECTRICAL MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, AGENTS, CASHIERS, searching employment. Register names with Employment Securing Agency, Ambala. Apply with an anna stamp.
A R3210

WANTED—STUDENTS trained for employment as Signallers in Postal, Railway and Canal Departments, Station Masters, Typists, etc., by retired Deputy Postmaster General. Terms moderate, Results Guaranteed. Apply with one anna stamp to NATIONAL TELEGRAPH SCHOOL, 2, Club Road, DELHI.
A R3169

EARN MORE MONEY—You can learn SOAP MAKING in a few days by our course of training by correspondence. Begin to earn some real money. Our students are doing this very thing right now. You can do the same. Make soap at 0/1/3 per lb. Secrets closely guarded for years disclosed. Credentials from press and eminent persons. No experience or capital needed. HAWAID COLLEGE, Rawalpindi.
H MF

WANTED—BUSINESS REPORTERS in all Presidency Towns and Taluq Headquarters and Villages. No special qualifications necessary. Whole and spare time workers Ladies or Gentlemen can easily earn 100 to 500 rupees monthly. Encouraging attractive terms offered. Apply The EASTERN ENGINEERING & COMMERCIAL CO., LTD., 3, Burn Bastion Road, DELHI
A26699

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—TYPIST, Gujrati knowing on 30 Apply 309, Hornby Road, 2nd Floor.
A R3277

WANTED—Men everywhere desirous earning Rs. 60 weekly. Complete working instructions for 5 annas stamps. Apply BUSINESS SERVICE BUREAU, 10, Temple Road, Colombo, Ceylon.
A R3255

HOUSES, FLATS TO LET.

TO LET from 1-6-26 near Kennedy Bridge, 2nd floor in part or whole and ground floor rooms, also from 1-7-26 First floor whole or in part of Kennedy House. Apply or write there P. NARSIHAL, Top floor Tel. No. 41879.
C R3275

TO LET—Near B. B. and C. I. R.'s Matunga Road Station, AIRY UPPER FLOOR, consisting of Five Bed Rooms, Bath, Kitchen, Pantry, Sitting and Dining Rooms, Garages, etc. Apply KHARAS, c/o Shroff and Lam, Solicitors, Hornby Road, Fort.
C R3262

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS

FINEST DESSERT PEARS from the middle and APPLES, end of July, sent to any part of India carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 5-10 for 9-lbs. of fruit Apply to A. H. LEE, Pundrole Orchards, Kulu, Punjab.
F R3162

MANGO and LICHI FRUITS—BIG, rose-scented Lichies 400 Rs. 4/-; 800 Rs. 7/8. BOMBAY, KISHANBHOG, LANGRA 100 Rs. 9; 50 Rs. 5. Packing, freight extra. Price with order. Send 1 anna stamp for a catalogue of the Grafts. SUPERINTENDENT, BEHAR FRUIT STORES, No. 22, Darbhanga.
F R3220

PROFESSION.

WHY WORRY—ELECTRIC THERMAE, RUSSIAN BATH will relieve you out of your anxieties. Recommended by world physicians. Gaiety Chamber, Bori Bunder.
T R3279

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE GWALIOR

SUN BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

COMMISSARIAT BUILDING,

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 21284.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

LIFE-LIKE BROMIDE ENLARGEMENT 20" x 16". Rs. 2-12-1 Send PHOTOS, Groups MATHER CO. Agra.
C R3168

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

"Bombay Chronicle"

Wallace St., Fort, Bombay.

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD,
MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH.
CALCUTTA.

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 10. Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.
Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

PERSONAL.

SUMMER!—Where are thy terrors? LEMON CREAM, the wonderful brain cooler, sold by PERSIAN INDIAN RESTAURANT near Imperial Cinema, has taken the sting out of thee!
P R3253

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are Published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

OSMANIA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

HYDERABAD-DN.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from qualified and experienced persons for the post of Asst. Professorship of Marathi. Salary O.S. Rs. 250—15—400. The appointment will be for four years only. Applicants should give details regarding their date and place of birth, University career and experience in teaching College classes. Applications should reach the Principal not later than 1st July, 1926.

(O.S. Rs. 116 are equal to B.G. Rs. 100).

26646

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of RUGHUNATH LALJEE of Bombay, Halai Lohana Hindoo, Merchant Inhabitant, a widower, deceased., residing at Cathedral Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, who died at Rajkot on or about the 22nd day of August, 1923 ..... Deceased.

ABOO BUCHER ABDUL REHMAN, of Bombay, Halai Memon, Mahomedan Merchant, Inhabitant a partner of the said Rooghnathdas Laljee deceased, residing at Chowpatty, outside the Fort of Bombay, the Executor according to the tenor of the Will of the above-named deceased. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Nineteenth day of May in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and twenty-six and in the Seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 19th day of May, 1926.

Messrs. LITTLE & CO.
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C26733

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

NOTICE.

ON and from 10th June, 1926, Parsik and Mumbra Stations on this railway will be TEMPORARILY CLOSED for passenger traffic and a temporary flag station opposite Mumbra Station for passenger traffic only will be opened.

D. S. BURN,
Chief Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 1st June, 1926.
26723

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 807 of 1925.

TYEBALLI EBRAHIM ..... Plaintiff.

versus

FIDAHUSSEIN GULAMHUSSEIN RUPAWALLA and another ... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 8th day of February, 1926, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the Second day of July, 1926, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Freehold Inami land or ground, situate at Kurla, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Taluka Salsette, District Bombay Suburban, containing by admeasurement 312 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East and North by the Government Khalsa ground, on the West by the property hereinafter secondly described, and on the South by the property of Allarakhia Nathoo, which land being a freehold Tenure is not surveyed and bears no Survey Number together with the foundation and plinth therein constructed and which and all the premises have been in the occupation of the tenants of the Vender.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground comprised of several pieces or parcels of perpetual leasehold land or ground whereof Mr. Rustomji Hormusji Umrigar is the Fazendar, situate on the East side of Bombay Agra Road at Kurla in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Taluka Salsette, District Bombay Suburban, containing by admeasurement 729 square yards or thereabouts and forming part of the land registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana under Survey No. 221 and bounded, on the East partly by the property of Allarakhia Nathoo and partly by the hereinbefore firstly described property and partly by the property of Kermally Abdullali on the West by the Royal Road, called Bombay Agra Road on the North partly by the property of Tyeballi Adamji and partly by the property of the said Kermalli Abdulalli and on the South by the passage appertaining to these premises and beyond that by the property of Allarakhia Nathoo together with all the several messuages tenements or dwelling houses or chawls privies and nahnis standing and erected thereon consisting of ground floor only walls foundation and plinth built of mud chunum stones and bricks covered with Mangalore Tiles and which said premises are assessed by the Kurla Municipality in the New Mill Ward formerly under Nos. 114 and 115 and now under Nos. 194 and 195.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER AND HIRALAL, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 5th day of May, 1926.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

C26726

TAILORS & COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
J. Dias & Bros
173, PRINCESS ST.
BOMBAY.
Palm Beach suits, complete Rs. 29/-
Silk suit complete Rs. 45/-
White office suit, Rs 12/-
Office white trousers Rs. 4/-

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
130, Apollo Street, Fort

AUCTION SALE OF VERY RICH FURNITURE BY LAZERUS, ROBERTS AND DEVJI CANJI

On SUNDAY the 13th day of June 1926 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs BENNETT AND CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Carmichael Road via Pedder Road, "Sakina Mansion" (Ground floor), very valuable and handsome made to order by the owner's design such as telescopic dining table for 12 persons arm and without arm chairs, new design mirror back large side boards, and dumbwaiters fancy carpets, rich silk lined chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, drawing room suites, fancy Cabinets, rich ornaments, glass and crockery and best plated ware, one sweet tone iron frame cottage piano brass bedsteads, lady's dressing chival glass, richly made almyrahs, cloth and gown press, dressing and wash hand tables dressing chest of drawers, one sweet tone phonograph, English ice box, large and small meatsafes, wall clocks, hat stands, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of F. McKnight, Esqr., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

N.B.—All rooms are decorated with one colour of furniture.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 CASES COLOURED PRINTS AND 13 CASES WHITE NAINSOOKS.

On FRIDAY, the 11th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs BENNETT AND COY. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the bank concerned:—

A J/107 eq. 41/3 51/60.—13 cases each containing 150 pieces white Nainsooks (quality JJJJJ).

A J/186—eq. 110/114.—5 cases each containing 60 pieces split glazed black ground prints.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF FOUR CASES JAPANESE YARN DAMAGED BY WATER).

On FRIDAY, the 11th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the underwriters:—

4 cases Japanese yarn.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT AND CO.

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE OIL MILL TOGETHER WITH THE MACHINERY PLANTS, BOILERS, BOILERS, ETC., OF THE KESHAVJI KANJI OIL MILLS (Formerly known as the Merchants' Oil Mills Co) SITUATE AT LOVE LANE, BYCULLA, IN THE COMPOUND OF HATHI BAUG.

Under instructions of Messrs. Vrajlal and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Karamchand and Co., the Mortgagees-in-Possession and with the consent of K. M. Taleyarkhan Esquire, the Agl: Official Assignee Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Narsi Top Pan and others Traded as Messrs. Keshavji Kanji and Co. the Mortgagors and on account and at the risk of the said Mortgagors and pursuant to the powers reserved to the Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated 4th January, 1926, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 12th June, 1926 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the above mentioned premises all the stock in trade of the Keshavji Kanji Oil Mills including:—

1 Verticle Boiler 12 N.H.P. (Musgrave and Co. London, Boiler Machine of fine rolls 14" x 36" Green Wood Lately Moulding Machine Electric Motors of 45 B.H.P.A.C. Rotary Mills with complete plant 38 Tanks. Store room with large stock of spare parts and sundry requirements such as Woollen Bagging. Tools etc., and other sundry goods pertaining to an oil mill.

The above is on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Vrajlal and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their Office, at Oriental Building, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

YO, HO, HO!
AND A BOTTLE OF RUM

You remember Stevenson's universally known pirate lyric which goes:

Fifteen men on a dead man's chest,
Yo ho, ho, and a bottle of rum!

SEE
DOROTHY GISH
WITH
LEON ERROL
IN

A SIDE-SPLITTING COMEDY

SEE
THE SEA BATTLE OF THE AGES
BROADSIDES OF LAUGHTER
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.

TIME 6-30 and 10 P. M.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Under the kind patronage of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda,

GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI

Will stage

AT THE RIPON THEATRE
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY
ON
SATURDAY, 5th June at 3 p.m.
SPECIALLY on ACCOUNT of HOLIDAY.
and
SUNDAY, 6th June, at 3 p.m.

MENAKA

RATES AS USUAL.

CROWN CINEMA Sandhurst Road.

NOW SHOWING

'The LOST WORLD'

The Wonder-Picture of the Century
Also:
'NAME THE DAY"—a rollicking farce

DAILY AT: 5, 7, 9 11 P. M.
SAT & SUN., MATINEE 3 P.M.

POPULAR PRICES!

3 As. 4 As. 6 As., 8 As., Re. 1/ & Rs. 1/8.

213,800 miles on a

B·S·A

BICYCLE

"I have ridden B.S.A. Bicycle No. 16,329 for 23 years, covering 213,800 miles (recorded), and am still riding it. The original front wheel, frame, handlebars, cranks, and back axle are still in use—"

writes a South African rider. A B.S.A. Bicycle will give YOU equally good service.

B.S.A. catalogue sent free on request.

Wellington Cycle & Motor Co., BOMBAY.

Ride a B.S.A. Motor Bicycle.

EYE TROUBLES

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract, Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Trial Solicited. Dram Rs 2-8, 2 Drams 4-8, 4-0 Ask free particulars to:—

NEW FORMULA Co., B. and O. OFFICE, Kandi Bengal, India.

Tel. "Ulcer," Kandi.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 3.

S S Barpeta, Denne, Bu.reh.
S S Peterston, Owen, Calcutta.
S S Nile, Mild, New York.

DEPARTURES.

June 3.

S S Kilusea, Harbour, Karachi.
S S Varela, Halls Busreh
S S Rajput, Crebbin Java

LOADING.

June 4.

Steamer British Holly for Abadan.
Steamer Teespool for Antwerp.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(THURSDAY, June 3.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Marienfels 4676 Karachi 9/6 L. Edwards Ltd.
2 China, 4173, London, 5/6, M M and Co.
3 Clan Ronald, 3446, Calcutta 4/6 J Finlay and Co.
4 Hatimura 4169, Karachi, 8/6 W M and Co.
6 Lauterfels 3849, Karachi 6/6, L Edwards Ltd.
7 C Bristol, 4345, Karachi, 3/6 K Nixon and Co.
8 Awa Maru 3747 Kobe 12/6 N Y Kaisha.
10 Khandalla, 3,289, Durban 9/6, M M and Co
11 C/Milan, 2558, Dunkirk 5/6 K Nixon. and Co
12 Dred George Lloyd, 440, NF, NF, Mazagon Dock Co
13 Nippon, 4102, Dunkirk, 2/6, Graham's Trading Co.
14 Genova 4201 Genoa 15/6 L T and M Italiana.
15 Marie Maersk 3037, Singapore N.F. Grahams Tdg. Co
16 War Krishna, 3521, Abadan, N.F., Grahams Tdg. Co.
J. End. Kilusea 3361, Karachi 4/6 Garham Tdg. Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Scindia, 3281, Glasgow 8/6, Graham's Tdg. Co.
3 Baroda 1899 P Gulf 9/6 M M & Co
6 Bassano, 2,790, Rangoon, 7/6 J Finlay and Co.
7 Borneo Maru, 4264, Karachi 7/6, O S Kaisha.
10/11 Rajput 3150 Java 4/6 T Morrison and Co.
15 Barpeta 1877, P. Gulf 16/6 M M & Co. Bombay Steamships.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Gairsoppa, 3,227, NF, NF, M M and Co.
C/R Jalavihar, 3,381, NF, NF, Scindia S N Co
F Garada 3218 Rangoon 6/6 M M & Co.
K Hatipara, 4893, NF, NF, M M and Co.

EXPORTS.

June 3.

S S China for Piraeus:—15 bales cotton Grey yarn, I David & Co. Ld.

For Smyrna:—5 bales cotton grey yarn I David & Co. Ld.

For Marseilles:—100 lbs. condiments, Thos Cook & Son Ld. 5 cwt Bees wax, Shroff Bros.

For London:—3 cases cotton prints, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ld. 1 bale woollen rugs, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ld. 8 bales cow hides, Ladhabhai Tharia & Sons; 23 bales cow hides, P. Hassam; 11 bales goat skins, T P Velloo Mistry; 1 bale woollen carpets H M Ghazanfer, 2 bales goat skins, M Laduck; 16 bdles jackal and fox skin, M A Md. S Kapur, 177 cwt rubber cwt pieces A K Galamali & Bros. 1 cwt ivory, P Nar, 3 bundles woollen carpets A Azizullahoff; 4 bdles woollen carpets N Gad; 4 bdles woollen carpets H A Ebrahimoff, 4 bdles. fox and jackal and cat skin, F Hajioff; 1 box fox skin, Grindlay & Co. Ld.

For Constantinople:—1 bdle woollen carpets H A Ebrahimoff.

S S City of Mian for Barcelona:—200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Dunkirk:—110 bales cotton, E D Sassoon & Co. Ld; 165 bales cotton, F F Campbell & Co. Ld.; 110 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ld.; 220 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

S S Scindia for Liverpool:—260 bales cotton fly, Textile Waste Co. 125 bales cotton waste, M Chandullal & Co. 1 bale Numdas H Tarachand; 2 bales wool The Bombay Co. Ld 150 bales cotton fly, V A Save; 57 bales wool I. Hassam; 6 bales wool S Gambhirchand; 53 bales wool, D Koondanmal, 6 bales wool, M Motilal.

For New York:—5 bales hide fleshing, Enamdar A Rahman & Co.

For Marseilles:—3 bales hide fleshing Inamdar A Rahman & Co. 80 casks goat skins H M Edwards & Co. 55 bales cotton Chachaty and Thackersey Ld.

For Philadelphia:—185 casks goat skins Briskey Co.

S S Genova for Naples:—200 cwt. wheat, Ralli Bros.

For Genoa:—12600 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Lanterfels for Copenhagen:—14 cwt cardamoms, R S Tata & Co.

For Oslo:—6 cwt cardamoms R S Tata & Co.

For Hamburg:—20 cwt cardamoms, R S Tata & Co. 105 cwt turmine Karmally & Co.

For Rotterdam:—50 bales cotton C Jivanlal & Co.

S S City of Agra for Marseilles:—5000 cwt castor seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Awa Maru for Hongkong:—100 cwt buffalo pickers D H Bharucha.

For San Francisco:—4 cwt intestine, A Shushtary 2 cwt casings, A Shushtary.

For Kobe:—300 bales cotton, H Rambhagat & Co. 100 bales cotton, C Damji and Sons.

For Osaka:—800 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld. 600 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

For Yokohama.—300 bales cotton, C Damji and Sons.

For Yokkaichi:—1000 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ld.

For Nagasaki:—200 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ld. 500 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

For Shanghai:—1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld 300 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Barneo Maru for Kobe:—50 bales cotton L K Vusonjee & Co. 1000 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

For eNagaya:—400 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

For Yokkaichi:—1000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

The "Ideal" for the home & travelling.
Descriptive Catalogue FREE

ANNAPURNA COOKER

The new Model can Cook more Rice & Iddalys
Large Stock can be seen at our Agents at BOMBAY.
U. S. RANADE & CO., GIRGAON.

ANNAPURNA COOKER CO
P. O. Basavangudi,
(Bangalore City.)

"THE SCHOOL OF POTTERY."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—While going through my old files accidentally came across the speech of Mr. C. L. Burns, Principal, Sir J. J. School of Art delivered at the time of opening the Sir George Clarke Studios and Technical Laboratories now called Pottery Department of Sir J. J. School of Art, which will enlighten Mr. Joshi M.L.C. and the Minister concerned of the facts with regards to its inception.

Let me reproduce some of the extracts from his speech to show the futility of the argument advanced by the authorities concerned to stop for lack of numerical strength of the students and ignoring the very object which prompted the Government of India to allot a large sum when we had no idea of the modern Pottery Industry in India. Let me be bold enough to ask these authorities whether the Government of Bombay without assigning sound reasons are competent to smash this institution without reference to the Government of India.

"In the same year (1880) Mr. Terry retired from the post of Supdt. of School .....Upon his retirement Mr. Terry commenced a business of Asiatic Pottery in the School of Art Compound erecting Kilns, producing pottery on a commercial basis. Ware based chiefly upon that made in Multan and Halla in Sindh, was manufactured and Mr. Terry introduced jars decorated with designs taken from the paintings in the Caves of Ajanta. Pottery issuing from this factory had a very considerable sale for some years, large quantities being exported to England, but although jars of very good colours were produced, the quality of the body and the glaze were so soft and porous that the ware fell into disfavour and the whole of the plant was finally taken over by the Government from Mr. Terry and the workshops were turned into a school for training potters.....The most recent addition to the buildings in the School compound is that to contain the Sir George Clarke Studios and Technical Laboratories.

The work to be carried on in this building will be as its name implies of a two-fold character. In the laboratories "Research work and instruction" will engage the attention of the Professors whose whole energies will be given to working out improvements in the materials and technical processes employed in such "distinctively artistic industries" as pottery and porcelain manufacture, the weaving of the finer classes of decorative textiles and ornamental metal work. At the same time in the studios a small staff of designers, potters, modellers, and painters "with few selected pupils" will endeavour to turn to the best possible artistic uses these improved materials and processes. The need for an institution in which art and science work hand in hand towards practical ends arose when it became evident that the great barrier to the progress of the artistic crafts in India, is the want of knowledge on the part of the skilled craftsmen of the scientific basis of their trades. Ignorance that has not only stopped all progress but has been the cause of the total extinction of some of the ancient industries, the reduction of many more, and the handicap of all Indian craftsmen whenever they have been brought into competition with the science and skill of the West. Progress could only be obtained by bringing artistic and practical experts from Europe and this could only be done at considerable expense. Funds were eventually provided by the Government of India and from these funds the cost of this building has been provided. In addition the appointment of trained and competent experts in Pottery, Textiles, Metal and woodwork from Europe has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State and the first of these namely the Pottery Expert has been working for some time.

The pottery studio and laboratory.....for the purpose of research and instruction will be equal to that of any similar institution in Europe and America."—Yours, etc.

C. P. SHAH.

SHARE MARKET.

May 31

To-day market opened at about the closing quotations—declined a little but closed steady. Fazul opened 35 after touching 32/8, closed at 841/4; Bombay Dyeing after small fluctuations closed at 890.

Banks.—Imperial Bank is firm, changing hands at 1685 and contributory closed at 441/4; Central 28/4; Bank of India wanted at 83/12.

In miscellaneous section Hyaro was steady.

Government Securities opened weak on account of no reduction in Bank rate as expected, and also there was little buying support.

LOCAL BANKS	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotation Rs
Bank of India	50	2½	83 12
Baroda	50	4	80
Central Co-operative	50	7½	53
Central	25	1½	28 4
Eastern	£ 5	9p.c	80
Imperial	500	40	1685
Imperial Contributory	125	10	441 4
Union	½	..	3-8 XD

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE			
Bundi	10	..	12
Central India Mining	10	6½	24 8
Indian Cement O.	350	..	45
Katni Cemet O.	100	..	57 8
Katni Cement D.	40	..	135
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	3 10
Shivrajpure	10	Y 7 7	43

RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c	925
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	145
Central Provinces	100	7½ p.c.	119
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	92
Guzerat	100	5 p.c	95
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	55
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	74
Nandra Bhon	50	5 p.c.	81
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.c.	89
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	95
Saikot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	102
Sind Light	100	5 p.c.	155
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	700 XD
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	71

STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	171 4
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	235
Scindia Steam	30—0—14—9-6		

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	74
Andhra Valley O.	1,000	..	645
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	960
Bombay Tramways O.	50	2-8	120
Bombay Tramways P.	50	7 p.c.	64
Karachi Electricity	100	6	95
urat Electricity	100	..	62
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	40	988-12 XD
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	930
Tata Power O.	1,000	..	4507 8
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	710

PRESS COMPANIES			
Akbar	500	..	250
Fort	475	..	175
Harvey & Sabapathy.	500	20-35	930
Indian Cotton	126	20	220
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	215
New Berar	500	80	860
New East India	1,000	..	1100
New Mofussil P.	400	40	510
New Prince of Wales	500	61	740
Volkart U.P.	500	40	675

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.			
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	163 12
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76	..	12
B Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	512 8
B. Burma T. Corporation New	50	6	138 12
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	10
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	47 8
British Burma Petroleum	Sh. 8	0-4-0	5
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	..	200
Jost Engineering	50	7-8	73
Mokenzie	100	30 p.c.	310
New Union Floor Mills	100	..	30
Port Canning	1,000	50	680
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100	..	90
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	150	6 p.c.y	130
Tata Iron Pref.	100	..	80
Tata Iron Defd.	30	..	62 8
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75	..	25 8
Thacker	50	..	125
Telephone	50	1y	25

INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
Empire of India	50	22-8	700
Jupiter	15	..	4 10
New India	25	1y	19 12
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c	865
Vulcan	10	0 0-0	3

MILLS.			
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	415
Alliance	100	..	42 8
Apollo	50	..	6 4
Assur Virjee	100	..	3
Berar Manfg.	200	30	300
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	315
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5 2
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25y	890
Bombay Industrial	100	..	11
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70
Bradbury	250	10	325
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c	175
Broach Finse Counts	250	..	35
Century	100	20y	373 12
Central India O.	100	15	515
Central India P.	500	5 p.c	427 8
Ceylon	100	..	45
ColabaLand & Mill	100	..	128 12
Cooria	100		140
Crescent	100	pa.	182 8
Currimbhoy	250	..	300
David	500	..	350
Dawn	250	40	680
Diamond O.	100	..	
E.D. Sassoon United O.	10	0	0 14 0
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	220
Edward Sassoon	200	nil	195
Elphinstone O.	100	..	20 8
Emperor Edward	500	..	275
Fazulbhoy	250	25	841 4
Finlay	100	nil	117 8
Framjee Petit	1,000	..	500
Globe	100	..	25
Gokak	100	5	107 8
Gold Mohur	100	..	5 8
Hindoostan	1,000	100	1400
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	8	177 8
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	200	1050
Indore-Malwa United	100	12	386 4
Indian Woollen	50	..	2 8
Jamshed O.	250	..	65
Kastoorchand	500	..	40
Khandesh	1,000	200	2200
Khatau Makanjee	100	Nil	109
Kilachand	25	..	4 4
Kohinoor	500	..	1050
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	4900
Madhor Scindia	100	..	18
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	..	87 8
Madras United	250	15	460
Maneckjee Petit	1,000	100	1800
Mathradas	100	..	120
Meyer Sassoon	100	..	86 4
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	60	2150
New City of Bombay	100	nil	140
New Great Eastern	200	10y	206 4
Osmanshahi (100)	75	..	70
Pearl	250	12	470
Pheenix	100	10	400
Planet	100	..	
Premier	100	..	37 8
Sassoon Cotton	100	..	18
Sassoon Silk	500	..	675
Sholapur	1,000	250	7450
Simplex	250	..	112 8
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	32 8
Standard	500	40	1225
Swadeshi	100	18	485
Swan	100	nil	132 8
Tata Mill O.	500	..	115
Vishnu Cotton O.	500	90	1910
Vishnu P.	500	35	540
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	750

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Ahmedabad				415
Bombay Cotton				315
Bombay Dyeing		890 891 4	887-8	840
Century	377-8	378-12	372-8	373 12
Central India	128-12	131-4	128-12	128-12
Colaba Land				133-12
Crescent				182 8
Edward Sassoon				135
Fazulbhoy	835	841-4	832-8	841-4
Finaly				117-8
Globe				26
Gokak				107-8
Indian Bleaching				177-8
ndore Malwa				386-4
Kohinoor				1001
Madhowjee				87-8
Mathuradas				120
Meyer Sassoon				86-4
Mysore				105
New Great	307-8	307-8	306-4	306-4
Pearl	470	472-8	467-8	470
Pebany				270
Pehoenix				460
Simplex	106-4	112-8	108-4	112-8
Swadeshi	483-12	485	483-12	485
Swan Mills				132-
Tata Mill				115

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock				163-12
Bombay Steam				171-4
Tram Co., Ord.	121-4	122-8	119 6	120
Bundi Cement				12
Central India Mining				24-8
ndian Cement				41
Katni Cement Ord.				57-8
Shivarajpur				43
Tata Hydro	985	997-8	985	988-12
Tata Ironand steel Ordy	26	26	25-4	25-8
Tata Ironand steel	61-14	62-8	60-10	62-8

LIFELONG SUFFERERS CAN END INDIGESTION

Many of life's troubles are unavoidable, but many are not, and in the latter category fall indigestion and all stomach troubles which are caused, not necessarily by the food which has been eaten, but more frequently by an excess of the gastric juices, which sets up fermentation and upsets the system generally, causing intense pain and suffering. Indigestion can be avoided by taking "Bisurated" Magnesia, the world-famed remedy, which relieves instantly by neutralizing acidity and preventing any possible stomach disorder. "Bisurated" Magnesia is recommended by doctors and used in hospitals because it has been tried and proved to be without equal for stopping all stomach troubles, and generally keeping the digestive organs in sound working order. Every chemist throughout the country sells "Bisurated" Magnesia in powder and tablet forms, and you can be certain that in the contents of the well-known blue package you have the finest thing known for eliminating digestive troubles.

SLEEPLESSNESS

due to excessive heat, overwork, worry or anxiety is promptly overcome by Phenalgin Instead of sleepless, restless age-long this, a few doses of

PHENALGIN
SOOTHES THE NERVES

restores tranquility to the overwrought nervous system and ensures calm, refreshing slumber with freedom from headche or irritability on rising. Phenalgin is not depressing and is therefore safe as well as certain.

Supplied in bottles containing 36 × 5 gr. tablets with full directio . by all Chem

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E. T. PEARSON & CO., LTD.,
Manufacturing Chemists, Mitcham, England.

CLUBWALLA & Co. OFF HORNBY RD. FORT, BOMBAY
OLDEST & CHEAPEST HOUSE FOR MACHINERY, TOOLS, RAILWAY STORES, STOVES, SANITARY WARE, LADDERS, ETC. ETC.

Remove that Mask of Care.

Have you ever suddenly caught an unexpected glimpse of your face in a shop window or mirror? If so, you have no doubt noticed that it looks different from what you thought it did. It looks worried and dejected as if it had a mask of care.

Your health is wrong—that is what's the matter. Impurities are clogging your digestive system; your liver and kidneys are not working properly, and as a result you feel dejected and depressed. Your body needs more of the six vital salts of Nature than it is getting from your food—it needs that little daily dose of Kruschen Salts.

Get a bottle of Kruschen to-day. It will restore your liver and kidneys to healthy activity, cleanse your blood and start you on a new life of healthy vitality and care-free happiness.

Kruschen Salts

GOOD HEALTH FOR AN ANNA A WEEK.
Obtainable from all chemists, stores and bazaars.

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THE excellent quality of B.S.A. Bicycles has established for these machines a world-wide reputation, and has led other manufacturers to advertise and sell cheaper machines as being "B.S.A. Pattern."

The public are warned that bicycles sold as "B.S.A. Pattern" are not the products of B.S.A. Cycles Limited nor are they in any way connected with genuine B.S.A. Bicycles.

Every genuine factory-built B.S.A. Bicycle bears the Company's Trade Mark, as illustrated, on the steering head, and the Three Piled Rifles are stamped on all the important parts, such as the cranks, pedals, hubs, seat pillar, etc. The letters "B.S.A." are also incorporated in the design of the chain wheel. Look for these when purchasing a bicycle advertised or sold as a B.S.A.

B.S.A. Bicycles carry the B.S.A. 50 years' guarantee.

This transfer is clearly marked on the steering head of every genuine B.S.A. Bicycle, and the Three Piled Rifles are stamped on the hubs, pedals, cranks, etc. It is a guarantee of high quality and reliability.

B.S.A. CYCLES LTD. - BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND
(Controlled by The Birmingham Small Arms Co. Ltd.)

GROSSMITH'S
Wana-Ranee
Perfume of Ceylon

LOVERS of sweet scents describe Wana-Ranee as a dream of Oriental fragrance.

WANA-RANEE FACE POWDER
is adherent and unobtrusive, and delicately perfumed.

WANA-RANEE TOILET CREAM
(vanishing) softens and beautifies the skin.

Cachous, Sachets, Toilet Soap, Bath Crystals, Brilliantine, Shampoo Powders, Powder Leaf Books, Dental Cream, Toilet Soap, Hair Lotion.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars.
Beware of worthless imitations.
Insist on having the original.

Sole Proprietors and Inventors.
J. GROSSMITH & SON, Ltd.,
LONDON.

Representative:
WALTER WHITE, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, June 3.

To-day Reuter reported 1 point lower in old crop and 2 points down to 4 points up in new crop in New York futures. Liverpool has been reported 6 to 4 points lower.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. agents Messrs. M. and B. Stern have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends: "The Weekly Weather Report of the United States Agricultural Bureau says:—"The Weekly weather report states that the progress for the week is fair to very good for the entire Cotton Belt except parts of Carolina and Georgia, where it is still too dry."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 2nd instant as under:—

"Weekly weather report: Crop backward drought in Carolina, otherwise favourable."

A slight change being reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened almost unchanged at Rs. 347 for Broach July-August, and advancing to Rs. 348 1/4 on moderate buying by Commission Houses and Shroffs closed at Rs. 348 1/4 at 3 p.m. Broach April/May opened at Rs. 331½ and eased by half a rupee on some Offices selling. On buying by Commission Houses the market improved to Rs. 332½ and closed at Rs. 332 1/4 at 3 p.m.

Fine Oomra July opened at Rs. 328 and going down to Rs. 327 on Shroffs selling, closed at Rs. 328½. Whilst new Oomra Dec. Jan. opened at Rs. 311 and closed steady at Rs. 313. There was little doing in this contract. F. G. Bengal July and Dec./Jan. were nominally quoted Rs. 263 and Rs. 257 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday and the demand from Exporters and Millwallas was fairly good. About 4,000 bales are reported to have been sold.

The Sewri market is closed to-day owing to the death of Seth Bechardas alias Kababhai.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

Bombay, June 3.

Fully Good Broach April/May	332¼
Fully Good Broach July/Aug.	348½
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	257
Fully Good Bengal July	263
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	313
Fine Oomra July	328½

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 3.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 2nd June 26.

Cotton	10,956 Bales.
Wheat	23,852 Cwts.
Linseed	15,259 Cwts.
Rape, etc.	1,492 Cwts.
Gingellyseed	Nil.
Poppyseed	147 Cwts.
Groundnuts	2,419 Cwts.
Castorseed	14,922 cwts
Rice	8,511 Cwts
Myraboliams	3,522 Cwts
Cottonseed	10,185 Cwts
Mowarseed	Nil.
Gram	1,977 Cwts
Juwar	4,152 Cwts
Masur	Nil.
Barley	Nil.
Bajri	1,513 Cwts
Coal	477 Tons.

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 3.

Bengal Superfine M G	275/80 .....
Bengal Fine M G	260/65 .....
Bengal F G M G	245/50 .....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	260 .....
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	245/50 .....
Punjab-Americans FG MG	355/60 .....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M G	340/45 .....
Nagpur Fine M G	337/45 .....
Yeotmal Fine M G	330/35 .....
Pulgaon Fine M G	335/40 .....
Arvi Fine M G	335/40 .....
Amraoti Fine M G	305/15 .....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	305/15 .....
Mulkapur Fine M G	280/90 .....
Khandesh Fine M G	280/90 .....
Khandesh F G M G	....
Broach Fine M G	340/45 .....
Broach F G M G	325/35 .....
Muthia Fine M G	270/80 .....
Muthia F G M G	260/70 .....
Dharwar	....
Coompta M G	350/55 .....
Westerns M G	315/25 .....
Westerns H G	....
Miraj M G	360/65 .....
Cambodia F G M G	385 .....
Navsari F G M G	....
Surat F G M G	390/400 .....
Kadi-Viramgaon F G M G	325/30 .....
Dholkera F G M G	320/30 .....
Kalagin F G M G	....

BOMBAY-CHINA-JAPAN YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations

Bombay, June 3.

Shapurji	No.6½	0	6	9
Finix	No. 6½	0	7	3
Kilachand	No. 8½	0	8	3
David	No. 10½	0	8	6
Shapurji	No. 10½	0	8	9
Tricumdas	No. 10½	0	8	0
Currimbhoy	No. 12½	0	8	3
Tricumdas	No. 12½	0	8	9
Kilachand	No. 14½	0	9	3
Kilachand	No. 20½	0	10	6
Japan	No. 20	0	11	9
Japan	No. 32	1	1	3
Japan	No. 40	1	3	6
Japan	No. 42½	1	4	3

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay June 3rd

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st September This Year.	Last Year.
Khandesh ..	192	2,88,882	2,90,102
Central India ..	785	3,61,544	3,23,756
Barsi and Nagar ..	767	2,11,775	1,96,114
Hyderabad-Gaorani	63	73,248	93,511
Berar	98	4,69,335	5,61,157
Central Provinces ..	101	2,41,926	2,54,862
Total Oomras ..	1,956	16,46,711	17,21,509
Dholera	1,766	2,53,647	2,47,990
N.W. Provinces ..		1,28,357	1,31,246
Rajputana	380	1-00,060	69,522
Sind-Punjab ..	29	2.85.789	3,56-082
Broach		3,10,976	4,75 853
Coompta & Dharwar	2.195	1,03,214	1.19.192
Westerns-Northerns	1-657	67,955	67,099
Coconada		1,991	1,258
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..		30,603	26,634
Persian	5	3.851	4.123
American		17.257	9,649
Egyptian and African	3.067	61,023	44,130
Comilla, Burma & other sorts ..		3,147	3,487
Total	10,956	30,14,581	32,78,774

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 27th May This year	Last year
Europe ..	1,578	4,71,900	5,60,079
Japan & China ..	15,279	15,20,435	15,40-025
Coast Ports ..		21,600	17,092
Up-country by Rail		78,669	12,777
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ..		35 774	59,584
Total ..	17,157	21,28,438	21,90,157

COTTON.

Liverpool, June 2.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 5,000 Bales.

Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp 200 Bales.

Mid. American Spot 10.27d.

Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 16.90d.

New York 11 a.m.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

July	18.32
October	17.56
January	17.45

New York Noon Call—

July	18.32
October	17.46
January	17.46

New Orleans 9 a.m.:—

July	17.70
October	17.14

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 2.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U S Ports 19.000 Bales.

Day's Exports to Continent 6,000 Bales.

Futures at New York.—

July	18.35	—.01
October	17.57	—.02
December	17.52	—.02
January	17.48	—.01

Spot Cotton at New York 18.85 unchgd.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans 18.00 unchgd.

Futures at New Orleans.—

July	17.22	—.01
October	17.15	—.03

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) 20

Demand Bills 4.85.93

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, June 2.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

July	9.62	—.08
October	9.28	—.07
January	9.18	—.07
March	9.18	—.07
May	9.20	—.04

EGYPTIAN.

Liverpool, June 2.

November	15.20	—.05

London, June 1.

Exchange Belgium	153.37
Exchange Athens	384.00
Cuban Sugar June sellers 11/6	

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

New York, June 2.

Futures at New York.—

July	18.35	—.01
October	17.57	—.02
December	17.52	—.02
January	17.48	—.01

Liverpool, June 2.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C.

Liverpool

July	9.64	—.06
October	9.30	—.05
December	9.23	—.04
January	9.21	—.04

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, June 2.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C.

Liverpool

June	9.71	—.07
July	9.64	—.06
August	9.48	—.07
September	9.40	—.05
October	9.30	—.05
November	9.23	—.04
December	9.23	—.04
January	9.21	—.04
February	9.20	—.04
March	9.21	—.04
April	9.20	—.03
May	9.21	—.03
June	9.19	—.03

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, June 2.

June	15.77	+.02
July	15.57	+.02
August	15.57	+.02
September	15.47	+.02
October	15.41	+.01
November	15.28	+.03
December	15.23	+.03
January	15.13	+.03
February	15.08	+.03
March	15.03	+.03
April	15.03	+.03
May	14.98	+.03
June	14.98	+.03

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, June 2.

Scinde, "Good"	6.70
Scinde, "Fully Good"	7.00
Scinde, "Fine"	7.30
Bengal, "Good"	6.80
Bengal, "Fully Good"	7.10
Bengal, "Fine"	7.40
Oomra, "Good"	7.50
Oomra, "Fully Good"	7.80
Oomra, "Fine"	8.10
Broach, "Good"	8.10
Broach, "Fully Good"	8.50
Broach, "Fine"	8.90

WHEAT.

London, June 2.

Barletta Russo—61 lbs. June sellers 54

Rozario Santa Fe—58½ lbs. June sellers 53/3

Tone:—Inactive.

Australian June sellers 53/3

Choice White Karachi June/July sellers 55

Soft Red Karachi May/June value 56/3

Tone:—Inactive.

SEEDS.

London, June 2.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) May/June Full paid £14 1/2

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) June/July offered £14 5/8

Cottonseed, Bombay Steady June/July sellers £8

Castorseed Bombay June/July sellers £16 7/8

Linseed, Bombay June/July sellers £17 3/8

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold, per ton June/July sellers £21.

Rapeseed, Toria, per ton June/July sellers £21 1/2

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, per ton June/July sellers £22 1/4

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton June/July nominal £20 1/4

Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore June/July quoted £21 3/4

LINSEED.

London, June 2.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags May/June paid 16 7/16

Linseed Tone June/July value 16 3/8

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net July/Aug. offered 29 10 1/2

Sept.Dec. offered 30 7 1/2

METALS.

London, June 2.

English best Selected Copper	£60 1/4
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£56 5/16
Copper Braziers	£73 1/2
Yellow Metal	68 3/4
Hard Spelter	30 3/4
Corrugated Sheets	£15 5/8
Tin Block £261.	

JAVA SUGAR.

London, June 2.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta:—

15/4.1/2 July/September Sellers.

15/6 October/December Sellers.

15/7.1/2 January/March Sellers.

Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay:—

15/7 July/September Sellers.

Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi:—

15/7.3/4 July/September Sellers.

Tone:—Quiet. Small enquiry.

RUBBER.

London, June 2.

Para Up River Fine, Spot:—

19.1/2 July/August Value.

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot:—

19-1/2 Buyers.

20 Sellers.

SHARES.

London, June 2.

Hongkong Bank	£130
Chartered Bank	£46-3/4
National Bank	£46 3/4
P. and O. Bank	£9-3/4
Eastern Bank	£6

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 3.

B C RATE—

Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.

Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32.

Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16.

Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/16.

Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16.

Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32.

PARIS—

Bank's selling D D Frcs. 1070.

Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 1140.

Bank's buying D D Frcs. 1125.

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T Rs. 129 1/2.

Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 125¼.

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 153 1/2.

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 200 1/2.

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 3/4.

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 276¼.

CROSS RATES—

London—New York Dols. 4.86 3/8

London—Paris Frcs. 148.90

London—Switzerland Frcs 25.10.

London—Brussels Frcs 150.00.

London—Rome Liras 126.00.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—

Market quite steady.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 3.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 29/32
Bank Demand	1/5 15/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 M/s	1/6 3/16
Fcs. Demand	1045
American Dollars	276
Hongkong Dollars	153 1/2
Shanghai	200½
Japan	130
Singapore	156¾

Market steady.

EXCOANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	18.17
Oslo	22.21
Amsterdam	12.10 3/8
Switzerlad	25.11
Prague	164.18

London, June 2.

Exchange on London in Paris 14.50

Exchange on London in Germany 20.42 7/8

Exchange on London in Italy 127.80

New York, June 2.

Demand Bills 4.85.93.

London, June 2.

Tele. Transfers 1/5 31/32

Bar Gold £4/4/11 1/2

Bar Silver quiet steady 30 1/16.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, June 2.

Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90	£87 3/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	£93 1/4
War Loan 5 per cent. 1929/47	£100/8+½
Conversion Loan	£76 3/16
Indian Loan 5½ per cent.	103 1/4+1/4
Indian Loan 7 per cent.	£1/4—1/4
Consols 2½ per cent.	£55 3/4 ex. dividend 1/2

Rupee Paper 3½ per cent. 57

Indian Stock 3½ per cent. (Sterling Loan) 71 7/8 ex. dividend —3/8

Govt. Securities 3 per cent. 60 3/4.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, June 3.

3 Months 4 5/16 per cent

6 Months 4 5/16 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 5 per cent

Money Call 3 3/4 per cent

1 Month 3 per cent.

3 Months 3 per cent.

6 Months 3 per cent.

Tone of Money Market:—Steadier.

Imperial Bank of India Rate 5 per cent.

DISCOUNTS.

London, June 2.

Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 5/16

Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 /116

Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 1/4

Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5 3/4

Rentes 5 per cent. 11 1/4

BULLION

Bombay, June 3.

Sovereigns Ready 13/7/9

Sovereigns Forward 13/7/9.

National Bank Bar Gold 21/11/3

Bar gold ready, Rs. 21-7-6

Bar gold forward Rs. 21-8 July/Aug.

Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 21-8

Bar silver ready, Rs. 68-5

Par silver 1st setlement, June/July Rs. 68.5.

Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 68/7

London, June 2.

Bar gold ready, £84-11 1/2

Silver ready, d. 30.2

Silver forward, d. 30-2.

TONE OF SILVER—

Dull. India bought to cover sales. America and China sold. No sufficient silver in the market hence rise but market not strong at the quotation.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.

Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, June 3.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	¾	58	0	0

COPPER.

Bombay, June 3.

		Per md. Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, French	3/4 to 2			
Copper German	3/4	58	0	0
Copper German	1	60	0	0
Copper German	1¼	60	0	0
Panchteka joint		28	4	0
Copper English Bars		52	0	0
Brass Bars		41	0	0
Pat Klai		67	0	0
Lead, country		23	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal	3/4	55	0	0
Koger Brass Metal	1	54	0	0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		54	0	0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		59	4	0

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH.

Bombay, June 3.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay:—

	Rs.	As.	Ps.
LONG CLOTH (full weight) 34/40 In.—			
Standard	Per lb. 1	2	0
Century	,, 1	1	6
Hindustan	,, 1	1	6
Fazal (Mahal)	,, 1	2	3
Phoenix	,, 1	1	9
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,, 1	1	9
Manekji (Patangia)	,, 1	1	6
Kaliamardan	,, 1	1	6
Daud Sahib	,, 1	0	6
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303:—			
Rachael Mill	Per lb. 1	3	0
Hindustan	,, 1	2	0
David Mill	,, 1	2	6
Apollo	,, 1	2	0
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—			
Swan Finlay	,, 1	2	0
Gold Mohor	,, 1	0	6
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 in.—			
Textile (Hand)	Per lb. 1	0	9
Spring (Merchant)	,, 1	0	9
Century (Bugle)	,, 1	0	6
Apollo (Pyala)	,, 1	0	3
Tata Mill (Darji)	,, 1	1	0
Sakunthala	,, 1	0	6
Sundari Brand	,, 1	0	9
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards:—			
Spring (Balance)	,, 1	3	0
Jacob E D	,, 1	1	6
Century	,, 1	2	6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—			
Swing (Balance)	,, 1	2	0
Century	,, 1	2	6
Jacob E. D.	,, 1	0	0
1386 Tata	,, 3	3	0
CHECK GREY DRILL 8 lbs. 5:—			
Bombay Cotton	Per Piece 4	6	0
Jamshed	,, 4	6	0
Century	,, 4	12	0
Pearl Pabaney £5	,, 4	12	0
Hindustan No. 902	5	0	0
BLEACHED CHECK:—			
Kasturchand Mill	,, 5	14	0
BLACK CHECK:—			
5800 Sholapur	,, 11	8	0
GABRUN NO 5124:—			
Pearl Pabaney	,, 8	12	0
Hindustan	,, 9	0	0
E. D. Rachael	,, 7	8	0
SALITA:—			
Century	Per lb. 1	0	3
Textile	,, 1	0	3
Spring (Merchant)	,, 1	0	6
STRIPED SADIS Yards 12:—			
777 Kohinoor	Per piece 2	10	
777 Crescent	,, 2	9	
DUKDI Yards 12 13 14:—			
Kanta	Per lb. 1	5	6
Great	,, 1	5	0
Phoenix	,, 1	5	6
Standard	.....		

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 3.

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 77/12.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan 1931-36 Rs 95/12.

5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47 Rs. 102

5 per cent. Loan 1935 Rs. 102/2

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) 1933 Rs 104.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) 1945-55 Rs 109/2

5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free 1928 Rs. 107/4

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1926 Rs 101

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1927 Rs 102/12

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1930 108/4

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1931 Rs. 108/4

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) 1932 Rs. 109

6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) 1935 Rs. 114/8

4 per cent Port Trust 1974 Rs. 88.

4 per cent Municipal 1974 Rs. 87/8.

4 per cent. Improvement Trust 1974 Rs. 88/7.

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal 1954 Rs 116/8.

6 per cent Municipal 1929-49 Rs. 105.

Tone of Market.—Quiet.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET INFORMATION

Bombay, June 3.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co., have received today the following cable from their Friends Messrs. Harriss, Irby and Yose: of New York:—

"Cotton depends upon weather, latest reports heavy damaging rains north Texas. Our correspondents estimate condition 70.40, acerage reduction 2 per cent. Market dull steady, resists bearish news; moderately bullish winter months."

London, June 2.

Rentes 3 per cent. 47 3/4.	
Bar Silver (Spot)	30 1/8
Bar Silver 2 months hence	30 1/8

Closing Tone of Silver:—China sold and India bought, market closed quietly steady.

Interest day to day loans	4 3/4
Interest 7 days market loans	4
Discount, Bank of England	Rate 5 per cent. since 3/12/25.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, June 2.

Cardiff to Bombay	16/6

PROSTITUTION & ITS CURE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is rather a very healthy sign that there is a great wave of morality in the country; but at the same time it is not very encouraging to see people asking for the help of the Government in purely social matters. It only expresses our utter helplessness and dependence on another—a confession of our fall to the lowest depths of degradation.

To my mind it is a very great mistake to ask for a new legislation for the suppression of prostitution. It will be only futile. As people who have encouraged prostitution will be found to oppose the demands. All social reforms should proceed from within and not without. Besides from our own knowledge of panicky legislations we can say that any such legislation far from being a cure will prove a great curse, inasmuch as it will create new crimes hitherto unknown and our respectable youths and honest young men from the country will be at the mercy of unscrupulous blackmailers, and young and innocent girls will be branded as prostitutes.

I also doubt very much if we can entirely stop prostitution by law. What home, refuge, employment and means of living can we assure to the unfortunates? Does anybody think it possible to bundle them up together and throw in the sea? Better let them remain in the open isolated and segregated, than force them in lanes, by-lanes and blind alleys to carry on their nefarious trade in secret and eat away the vitals of our none-too-strong society.

Without asking for the help of the Government we can do much ourselves in this matter. We can form Purity and Social Leagues to carry on a propaganda, and start a big campaign against this social evil by publishing booklets and posters—"Save the Millions Unborn" "Beware of Venereal Diseases and the Viles of the Wicked." We can easily ask the authorities concerned to put up small notices, about the horrors of the venereal diseases, in public urinals, tramway stops, and railway stations. We may also ask the Government to have all existing brothels licensed, no new licences to be granted, and periodical census to be taken up at every short intervals so that new arrivals and inmates will have to explain their presence in the place. The existing laws are quite adequate and sufficient for checking prostitution if only the magistrates will inflict very heavy punishments for offences on the persons of minors. People who live on the earnings of minors should be as much guilty as the person committing the offence. If this view were to be generally adopted a great decrease will be noticed in the number of brothels in our towns in a short time.—Yours etc.,

M. D. BARMANIA

A COMBINATION FOR THE RICH TO BECOME MANLY AND HEALTHY

ANANGA PROBHA YAKUTI

is the best nerve tonic for overworked and used up energy and the quickest stimulant for rejuvenating the old a hopeless impotent. This is the leading tonic of the day. Price Rs. 10 for 30 Pills.

ANANGA PROBHA OIL.

An exernal liniment of the highest efficacy to bring about rapid and lasting sensation in the most hopeless impotent. Rs. 15 for a Tola.

Rajvaidya Narayanji Keshabji,
177 (B.), Harrison Road, Calcutta.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Intermediate Exmn. in Arts Results, University Hall, 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, June, 5

Banks closed: King's Birthday.

The s.s. China with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

BANK RATE.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 5 per cent.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the Society will be held at the Parel Laboratory to-morrow (Friday), at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.)

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per s.s "Homayun" via Karachi will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Monday the 14th instant.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A special meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Thursday the 10th instant at 6.45 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

"GUINEA WORMS IN WELLS."

In the report published yesterday of the ting of the Municipal Standing Com- e under the above heading Dr. P. H. heri was, through a printer's error, as Dr. P. H. Mistri.

HAND-WRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

horthand speed classes are being on behalf of the Bombay Short- ifers' Association every Wednes. 6.30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) and days and Sundays from 4.30 to 5-30 T.) in the Hall on the 2nd floor of rvants of India Society's Building, urst Road. All shorthand-writers are quested to attend.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Delta" with the mails from Bombay of 29th ultimo arrived at Aden at 1-30 a.m. on the 3rd instant.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Mooltan" carrying Bombay mails of 29th ultimo ex. s.s. "Delta" left Aden at 6 a.m. on the 3rd instant

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Cathay" with the mails from London of the 27th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 7 a.m. on the 2nd instant and left there at 11-30 a.m. the same day.

THE WEATHER

SIMLA, June 3.

The depression in the Bay off Arakan has crossed the coast near Kyaukpyu last night. The monsoon continues vigorous in Burma and has extended in Northeast India. The western disturbance has caused widespread and locally heavy rain in Kashmir with a few falls in Central parts of the country.

The rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Kashmir and local in Bengal, Bihar, Central India East while a few falls have occurred in Assam, and West Central Provinces

The chief amounts are:—Tavoy and Kyaukpyu one and a half inches, Akyab four; Rangoon Monywa and Maymor one; Bhamo two; Silchar one and a half; Cherrapunji three; Darjeeling, Jessore and Burdwan three quarters; Berhampore and Sonumarg one and a half; and Gulmarg three.

Forecast.—Decrease in Kashmir.—A.P.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 1926	Total since 1st June, 1926	June 1st to 1924	June 1st to 1925
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0 00	0 00	0 00	9 26
Fort (St. Geo. Hospital).	0 00	0 00	0 00	7 28
Byculla J. J. Hospital	0 00	0 00	0 00	7 42
Kemp & Co (Cumballa Hill)				

At a public meeting of the Muslims at Jhansi the following resolution was adopted: "that this meeting of the Mahomedans of Jhansi feeling strongly that Mahomedan interests suffered badly under the Reforms resolves that no further instalment of Reforms be given unless and until the interests of Mahomedans are thoroughly safeguarded and the present Government of India Act be so amended as to safeguard the interests of minority communities.—A P.

A CASE DISMISSED.

COMPLAINANT EXPRESSES REGRET.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST SIR FAZULBHOY'S SON UNTRUE.

In connection with the information filed by Mr. N. Michael, a film producer before the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Wednesday afternoon alleging that Mr. Mahomedali Fazulbhoy, son of Sir Fazulbhoy had given him a cheque for Rs. 200 on the Central Bank of India which was dishonoured twice by the bank. Mr. F. J. Patel, Barrister-at-Law appeared before the same Magistrate for the complainant and stated that his client was sorry for the allegations made in the complaint of the previous afternoon are that he wanted to withdraw the same.

Mr. Joseph Baptista, Bar-at-Law who appeared for Mr. Mahomed Ali stated that though the Magistrate had clearly stated that there was nothing criminal in the matter the press in Bombay had given scaring head lines and had caused sensation by dragging the name of Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy in the affair.

Mr. Patel stated in fairness to his client that he had not mentioned a word about Sir Fazulbhoy in his complaint.

Mr. Baptista stated that the complainant was very sorry for the pain and annoyance caused to Mr. Mahomedali and his family by his complaint.

Mr. Patel confirmed it

The complaint was accordingly withdrawn, the Magistrate remarking that the complaint was dismissed.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION

COMPLAINT AGAINST EDITOR OF "POLE."

Ramaprasad Chatrubhuj, a Samadhani in the employ of Goswami Gokulnathji of Mhoti Haveli appeared before Mr. N. D. Khandalawala, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court on Thursday morning and filed a complaint alleging that Pravasi Pagal, editor of the "Pole" weekly and W. T. Joshi, the printer of the paper had defamd him.

The complainant stated that in the 33rd and 34th issue of this year of the "Pole" a statement alleging that he had instigated the Goswami to commit adultery was published. Another statement alleging that he had immoral connection with some women at Nasik was also published. These statements were defamatory, and the complainant prayed for process against both the accused.

His Worship passed orders to issue summons.

BOMBAY CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE

REGISTRAR SUGGESTS RE-CONSIDERATION OF BYE-LAWS

Under requisition from the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Bombay Presidency a special general meeting of the members of the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute will be held at the Institute Office in the Sir Vithaldas Memorial Building 9, Bakehouse Lane, Fort, on Sunday, the 13th June at 4 p.m. (S. T.) to consider the suggestions made by the Registrar, with regard to the Bye-laws of the Institute passed at the seventh annual general meeting held on the 20th June, 1925 and amended by the special general meeting held on the 10th January 1926. The suggestions made by the Registrar are as follows:—

Regarding Bye-law 28 (c) relating to the constitution of the Provincial Co-operative Council the Bye-law as passed by the seventh annual general meeting ran thus:—

Six officials, who are members of the Institute, to be nominated by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies to represent the Co-operative, Agricultural and Industries Departments.

The Registrar suggested that in this clause "Ten representatives" should be substituted for "Six officials" and that the words "to represent.....Departments" should be omitted. This suggestion was placed before the special general meeting held on the 10th January 1926, which agreed to the omission of the words and substituted 'persons' instead of 'officials' retaining, however, the number at six. The Registrar now suggests a reconsideration of his amendment and writes:—"The new amendment now proposed by the meeting is really worse than the one formerly proposed. It was then admitted that on the Provincial Co-operative Council which will consist of over 125 members, there should be representatives of the Co-operative, Agricultural, and Industrial Departments. On a Council like this, I think, it is very necessary to have both the Directors of Agriculture and Industries and at least one Deputy Director of Agriculture as it is very necessary that these Departments should be in close touch with the non-official side of the movement. So far as this Department is concerned, I think I would have been justified in asking for at least one representative for each division. But in suggesting that the number should only be ten, I did not count upon only official representotives for each division, but wished to have power to nominate non-officials who, for causes which I need not explain here, may not be elected in spite of the fact that they are some of the best workers in the movement."

Regarding Bye-law 30 (ii) relating to the constitution of the Executive Council the Bye-law as passed by the seventh annual general meeting ran thus:—

One representative to be nominated by the Registrar from among the officials nominated by him to the Provincial Co-operative Council.

The Registrar suggested that in this clause "Two" should be substituted for "One." This amendment was negatived by the special general meeting held on 10th January, 1926. The Registrar now suggests that the amendment should be reconsidered and his proposal adopted.

Regarding Bye-law 40 (e) relating to rule-making powers of the Provincial Council the Bye-law passed by the seventh annual general meeting ran thus:—

The prescribing of the courses of instruction for the Training Classes, the conduct of their examinations, and the award of certificates.....

The Registrar suggested, "It is very necessary that no courses of instruction for training classes, conduct of examinations etc., should be made without the approval of the Registrar." The special general meeting in consideration of this suggestion decided to add the following words at the end of clause (e): "and the appointment of a Central Education Board for that purpose, of which the Registrar shall be invited to be a member." The Registrar now says in his letter:—"I do not think that so long as the Registrar is generally responsible for the working of the co-operative societies in the Presidency, he can allow courses of instruction to be prescribed or examinations conducted except in consultation with him.

The amendments suggested in the rules of the District and the Divisional Branches by some members of the Committee appointed by the last special general meeting will also be placed before this special general meeting for consideration.

BETWEEN LIFE & DEATH.

30 MINUTES STRUGGLE IN SEA

RESCUED PASSENGER'S STORY.

FURTHER HEARING OF "VITA" TRAGEDY CASE.

Further hearing in the case in which Mr. Kheraj Devji has charged Mr. W. E. Grant, Captain of the steamship "Vita" of the B.I.S.N. Co., with negligence of duty was resumed at the Esplanade Police Court on Thursday morning before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistraie.

Mr. Binning instructed by Mr. Urban, Solicitor, of Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., appeared for the defence; while the complainant was represented by Mr. Jehangir B. Patel, Barrister-at-Law. Mr. Blunt, Solicitor, watched the proceedings on behalf of the British India Steam Navigation Co.

An unusually large number of lawyers and spectators was present in the Court long before the proceedings began.

WHAT DREW HIS ATTENTION.

Mr. Virji Peraj giving further evidence stated that it was by cries and shouts of the people that his attention was drawn to the accident. The people struggling in the water were about 15 feet away from the ship. The Captain said that it was useless to lower life-boats.

AFRAID TO LAND AT MANDVI.

Cross-examined by Mr. Binning, witness stated that he and two others addressed a letter to the Buyers' and Shippers' Association of Karachi. Mr. Hormusji Ardeshir Dalal had also signed that letter. Witness was in the bridge deck, when he first heard the cries. Several people had collected by the time. He therefore, went up immediately to the stern to inquire into the reasons for the shouting. Many others had run up ahead of the witness. One Bhimji Premji accompanied witness to the stern. Witness was very much confused at the time The Captain at that time pointed out something and said that there was no storm. As witness saw a number of people drowned he did not land at Mandvi. That the sea was slightly rough was true. Witness did not know what happened after he ran to the Captain from the stern.

Re-examined by Mr. Patel witness said that he hailed from Cutch and he had travelled by sea very often. He might have, travelled about 25 to 30 times by sea. The letter that witness and two others signed and sent to the Shippers' and Buyers' Association of Karachi was first confirmed before an honorary magistrate at Karachi.

COULD NOT BEAR THE SIGHT.

Virji Kheraj who travelled per s.s. "Vita" and who was bound for Mandvi (Cutch) was next examined. He deposed that on the steamer's reaching Mandvi he got down the steamer and took his seat in a "machhwa" that was next to the one that sank. When the "machhwa" collided with the "Vita" he was on board the steamer and he had gone to the side of the ship on hearing the cries of the people, just to see what had happened. He saw several people struggling in the sea for their lives. He could not bear the sight, and hence he ran back. He after that, alighted in a "machhwa" and went ashore.

RESCUED PASSENGER'S EXPERIENCE.

Devji Hansraj, another witness, said that he travelled per s.s. "Vita" and disembarked at Mandvi in the "Nani Kichvi" "machhwa" on the weather-side of the ship. He was one of the passengers who had been saved from the wrecked boat, "Nani Khichavi". There were 25 to 30 passengers in all and after all the passengers had taken their seats the "machhwa" moved towards the shore. They intended to go round the propeller to go there. When the boat went to the other side of the ship its bow struck the propeller of the ship twice or thrice, and some planks of the boat gave way. The sea-water then began to rush in the boat.

LIFE AND DEATH STRUGGLE.

Witness further stated that as the water in the "machhwa" increased the passengers began to shout. Everyone tried to save his life by clinging to whatever that was found floating in the sea. Witness jumped into the water and caught hold of a bedding. He thus saved himself. He had to struggle in the water for nearly 30 minutes before he was saved. He had swallowed a good deal of water and hence was only semi-conscious. He, therefore, could not say whether any "machhwa" had gone to the rescue or not.

In the "machhwa" that sank there were six or seven 'khalasis." He was called as a witness by the Cutch Water Police when they held an inquiry in the accident. He could not say whether the boat was saivaged or not. He was about 10 feet away when he jumped into the sea.

NO PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE.

Kheraj Devji the complainant was next examined by Mr. Binning, the counsel for the accused. He said that he personally knew nothing of the accident. He only learnt about it from a letter stating that his niece and her husband had been drowned in the sea. He could not say whether the facts stated in the complaint were true or not. The complaint was drawn up by Mr. Jivraj Nensey of the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association; and he had instituted the proceedings. That the complaint was put before him and he signed it because no reply was forthcoming from the B. I. S. N. Company was not true. The petition was written by Mr. Jehangir B. Patel, his counsel upon facts stated by him. Mr. Virji Peraj gave him full information about the accident. He had no personal knowledge of the accident. Witness stated that there was a rumour that the accused pretended to be ill as soon as he landed in Bombay. There was also a rumour that the B. I. S. N. Company's intention to issue an authentic statement on the accident, after the Captain was alright was only a ruse to allow time for the Captain to go away out of Bombay. Witness could not say whether the rumours were true or not. He had made a statement that the "machhwas" at Mandvi belonged to the B. I. S. N. Company. He had said so because of the tickets issued by the B. I. S. N. Company. He had travelled by the B. I. S. N. Company's steamers often and his last voyage was made about two years ago. He did not know that the "machhwas" were owned by private persons. His niece was about 18 years old, and he was her nearest relative in Bombay.

Keshavji Damji, another witness was next examined by Mr. Patel. He said that he had signed the letter sent by Mr. Virji Peraj to the Buyers' and Shippers' Association of Karachi and the contents of the letter were quite true.

Bhimji Premji, another passenger per s.s. "Vita" said that he too had signed that that letter; and the contents thereof were true.

Cross-examined by Mr. Binning, witness said that the letter was in English.

The case was then adjourned till 3-30 p.m. on June 11th.

SEQUEL TO LOSS IN SPECULATION

SUICIDE BY ARSENIC POISONING.

"Suicide by arsenic poisoning" was the verdict recorded by the jury at the Coroner's Court on Thursday morning when an inquest touching the death of Ibrahim Alibhai (42) a wealthy Bohra merchant residing at Dhobi Gully, Bombay.

Siraj, Ibrahim's son, giving evidence stated that the deceased left his shop at about 11-30 a.m. and asked witness to call his brother. To his brother, the deceased said that he had taken arsenic for financial troubles. The deceased had earned about Rs. 40 lakhs during the war time but had practically lost his all in speculation. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he subsequently succumbed.

LATE MR. SHUMS A. TYEBJI.

Mr. Abbas Tyebji and Mrs. Tyebji have received messages of sympathy from their numerous friends on the death of their son, the late Mr. Shums A. Tyebji. They have personally replied to many of these messages and they request those whom they have not been able to send replies will kindly consider this as a reply.

GUAJRAT MAHA VIDYALAYA.

The first term of Samvat 1982-83 of the Gujarat Maha Vidyalaya opens on Monday Jetha Sud 4, (June 14) at 12 noon, when the opening ceremony will be performed by Mahatmaji.

The next session of the Bengal Legislative Council will commence on July 6th when the report of the Select Committee on the Bengal Tenancy Amendment Bill is likely to be presented.

HIGH COURT

AN UNPROVOKED MURDER

DRUNKEN LAD'S FRENZIED CRIME

The Hon. Mr. Justice Fawcett and Madgaonker on the Appellate Side of the High Court disposed of the appeal filed by one Karamsing Dasarya a young lad of 16 who was sentenced to transportation for life on the charge of murder by the Sessions Judge of East Khandesh.

IN HONOUR OF TIGER GOD.

It was alleged by the prosecution that on 20th November, 1925, there was a "puja" ceremony at the house of one Dongrya in honour of the Tiger God Waghdev. Dongrya had stocked half a dozen bottles of country-liquor to celebrate the occasion. Five Bhils paid a visit to him that day and by about 3 p.m. the liquor was finished. Three of the merry-makers then left, only two, Ramsingh and Karamsing remaining there

ASKING FOR MORE.

The accused who was one of the party wanted more liquor, but Dongrya could not supply it. The accused, therefore, got into a fit of rage, and left exclaiming: "You wait, see how I give you liquor."

STRUCK BY A BULLET.

Dongrya and Ramsing then squatted down chatting in the room. Shortly after the accused entered the room, armed with a gun, and aiming at the two men fired some shots. Ramsing was struck by the bullets one of which penetrated the brain. He rolled down on the ground and died on the spot.

JUDGE IN A PREDICAMENT.

In convicting the accused, Mr. D. C. Mehta the Sessions Judge remarked: "In this benighted Bhil-tract where so many offences, particularly murders, are committed by people notoriously fond of the bottle, that which embarrasses the Judge most is the sentence. Here is a lad of 16—he may be 15, but surely not more than 16—who under excessive intoxication was so overcome, may be a mere spirit of bravado, that he thought nothing of the consequences of firing a gun without any justifiable provocation. But for the liquor that was in him, he would never have done such a horrible deed. It would be against public policy to lay down that drunkenness is an extenuating circumstance, but surely the impulsiveness and inexperience of youth may be suffered to stand in the way of capital sentence being pronounced. The law then gives no option to the Judge in case of conviction for murder but to sentence the accused to transportation for life. That is the sentence, therefore, which I am constrained to pass in the present case. At the same time, I cannot too eloquently plead on behalf of this unfortunate youth. If Government in the exercise of their prerogative of mercy reduce the sentence (in case it is upheld by the Appellate Court) to one of five years' rigorous imprisonment, I think the ends of justice will be quite met. The accused in that event will have ample opportunities of reforming his character at the Dharwar Juvenile Jail."

Mr. Dalvi, who instructed by Mr. Bhandarkar, appeared for the accused on appeal, suggested that one Babiya who had committed suicide a couple of days after the incident, had used the gun, and bolted away after throwing it on the ground, and that the witness who gave evidence against the accused who belonged to a rival faction had falsely implicated him in order to save Babiya.

APPEAL DISMISSED.

Their Lordships, in dismissing the appeal, remarked that no special reasons had been shown for interfering with the conviction and sentence. As regards the contention advanced on behalf of the accused that he was less than 15 years of age, their Lordships refused to consider it on the ground that it was not raised in the Lower Court.

FOOTBALL

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE

R. A. M. C. ROUTED.

The Second Division fixture between the R. A. M. C. and the G. I. P. Matunga on Thursday resulted in a convincing victory for the latter by three goals. Rumour had it that the R. A. M. C. were particularly strong, and this should have been the case, considering they had most of the players who appeared for the Army Details last season. But after the first half they played like novices and certainly deserved to lose. There was not the vestige of an understanding between the forwards, the half backs' efforts appeared to be aimless, and the backs never seemed to tackl ewith any confidence. The result was that while their forwards were utterly helpless against a determined defence, their defence could not hold such a persistent opposing attack. The first half was not so one-sided and the interval arrived with the score-board blank. Half-way through the second half Veevers slipped past the defence and touched the ball into the net as the goalie came out to meet him. Shortly after the same forward banged in a hot one but McAulay saved well.

The Railwaymen were having it all their own way and their opponents had to concentrate on defence. A mix-up occurred in front of the R. A. M. C. goal, Basely eventually getting home from close quarters. Nothing could hold the G. I. P. now and rush followed rush until the military goal succumbed for the third time, Shannon being the successful forward. The final whistle blew shortly after.

G. I. P. MATUNGA ..... 3 goals
R. A. M. C. ..... Nil.

G. I. P.:—Woods; Eagle and Callaghan, Major, King and Thompson; Shannon, Basely, Veevers, Spiers and Snow.

R. A. M. C.:—McAulay; Harrison and Hardy; Taylor, Gollightly and Bacon; Scott, Broadbridge, Spark, Cooper and Brash.

Referee.—F. J. Tilley.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormasji and Co., Frere Road, Fort).

JULY.

3rd June, 1926

Previous Closing Rate	18.35
To-day's Opening Rate	18.41
Difference	+.06
To-day's Closing Rate	18-35
Difference	—

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service Ismail Bldg. Hornby Road.)

3rd June 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	9 64
To-day's Opening Rate	9-65
Difference	+.01
To-day's Closing Rate	9 69
Difference	+05

Khandi Market	348 9
Sewri Market	Closed

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, June 3.

In the share market in jutes though there was only a small business done to-day rates were somewhat irregular since in some instances while stocks were quoted lower Howrah and Clive on the other hand noted some appreciation. In coals only a solitary transaction was reported in Jainty Central at a lower level than the last listed rates, Bengal showing no change. Teas were again a strong market and the chief feature of attraction. In most cases better prices were realised. In miscellaneous no business of any importance was concluded in this section. Government securities were quiet. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—3½ per cent. Government Paper Rs. 78, 5 per cent. Bonds 1933 104/2, 5 per cent. loan 1945/55 109/2.

Jutes:—Auckland 209/8, Caledonian 485, Cheviot 215, Clive 30/8, Empire 47, Howrah 36/10, Kamarhatty 512, Lawrence 583, Lansdowne 232 Northbrook 44/4, Orient 170, Presidency 6/14, Reliance 57.

Coals:—Bengal 472/8, Borrea 15/2, Burrakur 20/4, Jainty Central 3/14, Seebpore 22 prem.

Miscellaneous:—Patna Electric 9/8, Indian Iron and Steel 5/12 Marshall and Co. 3/4, Brittania Biscuits 3.

Tea Companies:—Atal 16/8, Bishnauth 40/8, Betjan 33/12, Central Cachar 131, Duffla-bhur 18/4, Gielle 30/12, Joybirpara 32/12, Loobah 15/8, Naga Hills 23/8, New Purupbari 13/12, Patrakola 854/8, Purrimbing 17/8, Redbank 9/4, Teen Ali 27/4, Tezpore 14/4, Teesta Valley 41, Tumsong 23/4, Tukvar 36/8.

Exchange Bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and twenty-nine thirty-seconds pence and demand bills were one shilling five and fifteen sixteenths pence.—A. P.

A correspondent wires from Trivandrum that at a meeting of newspaper men representing over 20 journals held at Trivandrum it was resolved to form a Travancore Journalists' Association.

A correspondent wires from Jaranwala, one of the biggest grain centres in the Punjab, that a branch of the Punjab National Bank was opened there.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

Times of India vs. Matunga Hindus, Co-operage.

Bombay Police vs. Swiss F. C., Oval.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR INDIAN HOCKEY TEAM

LONDON, June 3.

Wellington (New Zealand).—The Indian Army Hockey Team beat Wellington by eight goals to three.—Reuter.

RAIN AT COUNTY MATCH CENTRES

ONLY TWO MATCHES PLAYED

LONDON, June 2.

There was rain at all the county match centres and play was possible in only two matches.

Yorkshire playing against Somerset at Huddersfield had scored 92 for 4 wickets when stumps were drawn for the day, and Leicester playing against Worcestershire at Stourbridge had made 182 for 4 wickets (Dawson 65) at the close of the play. There was no play in the following fixtures:—

Essex versus Kent at Colchester, Northamptonshire versus Lancashire at Northampton, Gloucestershire versus Sussex at Gloucester, M.C.C. versus Wales at Lords.

In the match between the North of England and the Australians at Birmingham, former had scored forty without loss when play was stopped for the day.—Reuter's Special.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
FRIDAY, June 4, 1926.

POLITICAL CONSCIOUSNESS IN INDIAN STATES.

His Highness the Maharao of Cutch is returning to-day to India after a long and costly jaunt on the pretext of big-game shooting in Africa first and, later, rest amidst the pleasures of Western life. It is a growing feature of the life of the Princes in the India of to-day that absenteeism of a most reprehensible kind is increasing all round. It may be that some among the princes so frequently visiting European countries may be genuinely indulging in this luxury for veritable reasons of State; it may be that a few among them, very few, indeed, we fear, are taking these trips for purposes of an educative nature; but, we venture to think, by far a large number of these exalted truants are going on these frequent and extravagant holidays for reasons, which, if they were carefully sifted and critically considered, would not yield a single grain of what may prove creditable to the prince and beneficial to his people. The Maharao of Cutch has added to his other offences of studied neglect of his duties as ruler this repeated and prolonged absence from his State, at this advanced age, on pretences which not even his most infatuated admirers can explain, much less extenuate, on any reasonable grounds. And the offence of this able grounds. And his offence is all the greater, all the more unpardonable, because in his State there is no one who is or can be presumed to be, entrusted with the responsibility of administrative power and authority. The Maharaja Gackwar has proved a model for the princes in his weaknesses, particularly this inexplicable penchant in old age for European life, even though he never could be taken as a standard for his virtues. But in his case there is at least this much to extenuate that the administration is in responsible hands, that there is at least a properly organised Government, with a regular, experienced, if unsympathetic, hierarchy in charge. But in the Rao's dominions there is not a ghost of responsibility or authority anywhere during these now annual absences of His Highness. Of course from the standpoint of a progressive administration, the State and the people have little to be thankful for, even when His Highness is present in the State, where his function seems to have been confined to collecting taxes, and spending them without regard to the interests of the people. But even so there is a difference between his presence and his absence, though the specimen of administrative efficiency revealed during the famous cheque case in the Bombay High Court did not indicate much that could be at all considered favourable or creditable to His Highness' administration. When His Highness is away on one of his annual sprees, there is the burden not only of His Highness' pleasures directly in the shape of pounds, shillings and pence—, the last visit to the wilds of Africa and the pleasure-haunts of Europe is reported to have cost several lakhs, though as usual no accounts have yet been rendered, and none perhaps will ever be rendered to the satisfaction of the public—, there is also the added burden of the accumulation of administrative problems and cases, which His Highness never gets the leisure to attend to in the short while he can spare between the end of one visit and the preparations for the next. This evil is intensified by the jealousy of His Highness, manifesting itself in the almost complete refusal to delegate any substantial and effective portion of his authority to any one, even to his own son and heir, during his absence. There is, of course no responsible officer of any status or experience in the State, the Diwan being dead these two years and more, and his successor being not yet even in contemplation. No wonder, then, that the State has reached the very nadir of bad administration, with grievances piled mountain high, and abuses of which there is no end, as there is no remedy.

In these woeful circumstances, it is not surprising that the patience of the long-suffering island people, the Cutchis, has at last been exhausted. We understand the leaders and spokesmen of the Cutchi population residing in Bombay have determined to hold a Cutchi People's Conference at the commencement of the next cold weather, with the purpose and intention of making a due representation of the innumerable and unbearable grievances of Cutch to the responsible authorities in and outside the State. Such a Conference is the outward mark of that growing consciousness of the people's political rights, which we are glad to note, is increasing apace in all parts of India. And no portion of this ancient land of sages and heroes needs a strong dose of such a consciousness more keenly than the territories ruled by the Indian princes. Samples of Indian princedom like His Highness of Cutch do not enhance the credit of their own order. Nay, they are a burden to their people, a drag on the Indian nation at large, and an excuse for the backwardness and bureaucraticism of the British administration in the rest of India. To rouse these princes to a due sense of their duties and responsibilities, to rouse their peoples to a due sense of their rights and needs, such conferences as the one now projected at long last by the slow-moving Cutchi people are of inestimable benefit. Of course the success of such attempts must, to a large extent, inevitably depend on the piloting they receive in the first instance. From the names of the executive of the projected Conference we have so far received, we venture to think the success of the movement is assured. It is, of course, unusual for us in these columns to preach political moderatism; but in the interests of proper nursing of such infant movements as these, which are pregnant with infinite promise if only they are rightly handled in the initial stages of doubt, suspicion and undefined objectives, we have no hesitation in offering this unusual,—and, therefore, all the more sincere—warning to the promoters and conductors of the new institution that they will lose nothing at all by being moderate and conservative, constitutional and conventional, in this their beginning. By all means, let them enunciate their objective boldly, clearly and fearlessly. By all means let them define, for themselves as well for those with whom they will have eventually to measure conclusions, the ways and means with which they intend to proceed; by all means let them lay down their hopes and ambitions as to what they conceive to be the goal of the political progress and perfection of their native land as sagaciously and far-sightedly as the seers and the thinkers among them can conceive. For our part, we have accepted the ideal of a federation of the provinces and States of India into one common, consolidated whole too fully and firmly, not to suggest to these, the latest comers in the region of political activities in this country, that they too cannot accept any other goal than the one of eventually establishing full responsible and popular autonomy in all local units such as the present provinces and States along with and consistently with preserving the central, national unity of India as a whole. Whatever aim they adopt, however, the words would be immaterial, and the spirit all in all. The institution, moreover, will have to set up some compact and permanent organisation, with a regular constitution and well-planned machinery to maintain steadily and unflinchingly the bombardment of the Cutch State authorities with the instances of the hardships and grievances coupled with suggestions for amelioration, in specific cases, which only a competent permanent organisation can devise and carry out. And, should they fail to rouse the present Rip Van Winkle of Cutch from his half-a-century of slumber, should they fail to arouse the officers and authorities of Cutch to a sense of their duties, we think it would not at all be amiss for the representatives of the Cutchi people to place the tale of their hardships and grievances before the supreme authority, the Government of India. We are by no means enamoured of that body. But we are compelled to recognise, when we are considering such painful cases as that of Cutch, that the Imperial Government owes an obligation to the people of these protected States for a measure of good government which is to-day conspicuous by its absence. The Rao of Cutch and his confreres of the like degree of political enlightenment have not yet progressed beyond the barbarous stage in which the person as well as the property of every individual within the State is subject to the absolute and unquestionable sway of the ruler. As regards this the rulers must be disabused and disillusioned. If they will not learn from example or exhortation, they will have to realise by ruder means that *vox populi*, alone can be the *vox dei*; that the age of the Divine Right of every petty princling to indulge in as much abuse as he can is as dead as the dodo; that the only strength and support of the position and authority of a ruler to-day must be found in the goodwill of his people. The writing is writ large on the wall for him who has the eye to read and the brain to understand. But it is vain to hope that princes of the type of His Highness of Cutch are among that number who can understand the message of their times.

There is, however, another point about movements like these, which we would fain emphasise on an occasion like the present. It is not at all unlikely that the unaided efforts of the people of each State separately may not succeed in their constitutional fight against the powers of misrule and absolutism for which representatives of Indian Princedom like His Highness the Mahrao of Cutch stand. To these their brethren in British India must carry their succour. It is impossible for the popular national institutions of India to keep aloof from such movements as these any longer. The ideal of a federated India,—with due safeguards for local autonomy—is impossible to achieve while the Indian National Congress maintains the attitude of indifference if not contempt, for such movements. There may have been sound reasons to keep the Congress aloof from such questions at the time when such a course was first adopted; but we suggest the time has gone by when this attitude could be maintained with any profit to genuine forces of Indian nationalism. The National Congress must realise its obligations to its own constituents, even while it helps to force the present problems of nation-building upon the attention of the powers-that-be. Until it does so, the Congress, we fear, may not be able to maintain its name and style, to keep up its prestige and importance, should the sufferers from the tyranny and absolutism in the Indian States venture to question that character and importance if and when they are refused the succour which they have a right to demand from the national institution.

INTIMIDATION.

Is Reuter's agency a news agency or views agency? We are compelled to ask this question because of the manner in which the news about the situation in Egypt is being broadcast by this agency. Referring to the "most delicate situation" which has arisen owing to Zaghlulists' return to power by a majority of three to one, the London correspondent of Reuter's cabled on Tuesday: "It is stated that Zaghloul, to whom Lord Lloyd, the High Commissioner for Egypt, gave an audience on Saturday maintains his intransigent attitude, declining to accept the British reservations" to the grant of "independence" to Egypt. "Intransigent" attitude, indeed! "Intransigent" from whose point of view? Not certainly from the point of view of the people of Egypt who have shown their confidence in their leader by returning him to Parliament with an overwhelming majority of three to one. The view to which Reuter's agency has given such wide publicity is the view of the British Foreign Office and in doing so it has laid itself open to the charge of being not an impartial news agency but an instrument of British propaganda of which the object is to mislead the world. The British reservations are with regard to "the control of the Sudan, the safeguarding of the Suez Canal, the protection of British and foreign interests in Egypt and the defence of Egypt against foreign aggression." These reservations make the concession of "independence" to Egypt a mockery and it is not surprising that a self-respecting nation like the Egyptians has refused to accept them. Zaghloul Pasha never accepted them and when he was last in power he would have secured their abandonment or modifications but for the unfortunate Stack murder which was exploited by the British for the humiliation of Egypt and the repression of her legitimate aspirations. Egypt, however, is determined to be free and she has given proof of her determination by returning Zaghloul at the head of a phenomenally big majority. And Zaghloul has merely spoken the mind of Egypt by demanding the withdrawal of British troops in Egypt as an earnest of the exercise by her of her independence. If Britain has learned wisdom from the past she will utilise the occasion for securing a permanent reconciliation with Egypt and the satisfaction of the legitimate vested interests of herself and others subject to the maintenance of Egyptian independence. But the attitude of her representative in Egypt with regard to Zaghloul's natural desire to assume office is a proof that she is bent upon pursuing her policy of bullying that unfortunate country into submission. If any doubt were left as to her intention it is dispelled by the announcement that the battleship "Resolution" has been ordered to Egypt forthwith. But, as she will soon find, the time is past for Egypt to be intimidated into acceptance of a humiliating yoke.

THE LIGHTER SIDE OF EXAMINATIONS.

(By "AN EXAMINER.")

"Five minutes more, Sir," paper is lengthy" is the piteous cry of students. "Two days more, Sir, the papers are too many" is an equally piteous cry of examiners. But both appeals are unheard and the goods are to be delivered in time. The public understands that examiners are Olympians and are not in need of its sympathy all of which is thus reserved for the student world. It is not recognised that an examiner is the hare and not the hound in this annual hunt. "Fifteen rupees fine for each day's delay" is the strict ruling of the unbending disciplinarian of the University; and with this notice before him an examiner has to go with cinema-flm speed through a hundred papers per day. He has to plug all the pores of his receptivity and be a mere automaton for the time being. But in spite of this assumed role of a machine, at times, his humanity asserts itself and makes him enjoy the humorous situations that occasionally arise. He finds many a new word invented and many a famous man brought forth on the stage of this world for the first time.

Enriching the Vocabulary.

It is said about the rapid growth of the English language that there is an addition of three new words every day to the old stock; but certainly this estimate does not include the words framed by Indian examinees who conclusively prove the truth of the proverb that necessity is the mother of invention. If these words are counted the above average would run at least into three figures. To mention a few such words:—the word "fricted" is used in the sense of "produced friction by rubbing," the word "magnated" is equivalent to "magnetised."

If compilers of "Who is Who" annuals consult our students their productions will not be so lean as they are at present. In the course of his examination work the writer came across a new scientist named "Latent" who, it is said, is famous for discovering a form of heat called "latent heat" after him.

Unconscious Humour.

Not only are new words formed and new men launched into life by necessitous students but frequently old words are reshaped, and at times, produce humorous situations. As if tired of constant ringing of the steel hammer in an electric bell one student made it "still," while another made it "steal" and "hanged" the magnet for the sin. It seems that a good many of our students have become the guardians of miners in their present difficulties as is evident from the fact that the latter are alluded to as "minors."

Another candidate wrote about—"the offspring of Heaven first born" and made it pass through a "prison" instead of a prism. This idea of passing light through a "prison" set the writer thinking about his own condition during the examination fortnight. A witty friend a judge by profession, who had thrice unsuccessfully tried to see the writer during this busy period suggested that the examiner's work would solve a difficult problem before judges—of how to combine solitary confinement with hard labour. He is of opinion that educated prisoners should be appointed examiners for the Matriculation. Of these the better behaved, the men who deserve to be warders, may be made moderators; this would supply them with copious reading material so that for a year to come they may have no complaint on this point; the university too will gain financially. It is hoped that the authorities concerned will take this suggestion for what it is worth. Meanwhile for the information of these prospective examiners a few gems from the Golden Treasury of examination papers are given below.

Some "Gems."

Here is a fine specimen:—"Temperatures are thermometer used to measure the heat of various things, for example, water, its temperature can be found when it is heated"; another reads thus:—"Temperature is a thermal heat which is given by one body and taken by another body." Trying to explain why ice could be best preserved in wool a budding scientist wrote, "The woollen cloth does not allow the air to go inside. The sheep that supply the wool are likely to fall ill when the wool is taken from their bodies. Therefore it keeps the ice cool." A more ingenious examinee had the following explanation: "It is a rule that like things repel while unlike things attract each other. Ice is cool and wool is warm; therefore ice is best preserved in wool." A third student looked at it from a different point of view. He was of opinion that "A blanket contains carbon dioxide and this obstructs heat." An idea for a modern fire extinguisher!!

A poet who was tired of reading out his verses to all sorts of men had the following fervent appeal to God:—"Oh Lord of Destiny, I shall bear with resignation whatever misfortunes Thou put to my lot; but pray do not make me recite my good poems before an unappreciative audience. Pray, don't don't, don't." Ah! but if this poor poet were in the position of an examiner he would have certainly made a very diferent appeal!

THE CHOICE OF A CHAIRMAN.

The art of choosing the right type of president or chairman for public meetings can be assimilated after hard study of the manners and methods, prejudices and predilections of our public men, but before the novice of an organiser or the young secretary to a political society learns the art, he makes many mistakes and public work suffers. Now that the election campaign will soon be in full swing, let me venture to make a suggestion regarding the choice of chairmen, particularly at political gatherings. The subject is of some importance. I have seen a political meeting turned into a farce and a fiasco simply because the president thought he was the lecturer *de facto*, and presumably out of pity for the latter took upon himself the duty of telling the audience for a solid half an hour what the lecturer might say. After that the lecturer was not in a particularly happy mood to do his best, and the audience melted away. Then there are presidents who do not know how to manage a public gathering. They allow anybody and everybody to ask questions and sometimes enter into a verbal duel with them, the poor lecturer standing forlorn on the platform wondering when it will all end.

So far as Bombay is concerned, I have learnt to divide chairmen of meetings into two well-defined groups. In the first group, I have no hesitation in putting the Bandra or Bhatia Fast variety, in the other the type of chairmen who think they have a message to deliver to the public, forgetting that the lecturer is bent on the same errand and is naturally inclined to believe that more time will be apportioned to him for the delivery. The Bandra Fast chairman, or the Bhatia Fast variety of him who is anxious to be at Victoria Terminus in time for the Ghatkopar train is my terror. He will take care to introduce the lecturer just in a couplue of sentences. He wants to economise in time, but if there are several speakers to follow by 7-30 p.m. he begins to wriggle about in his seat and at last is compelled to make some excuse and leave. A meeting from which the president has made a hurried exit rarely succeeds in preventing the audience from taking his cue. The other variety, the man who usurps the functions of the lecturer, is often entertaining though at times he unwittingly mars the success of the meeting. I remember one such well-intentioned person who began to introduce a lecturer once in mathematical style. Mr. B. F. Bharucha would have loved the precision and orderliness of his thought. "Firstly" he remarked, and a long oration followed. By the time he came to "seventhly" one could see that the audience was ready and anxious to clear out. The best chairman of a public meeting is to my mind the quiet person who just introduces the lecturer, and after the latter's efforts are over remarks "Ladies and gentlemen, the hour is late (although it is not sometimes) and I will not take much of your time in making just a few observations"—and in fact does not!

LOOKER-ON.

Notes of the Day.

Wobbling Again.

There are indications that the Baldwin Government, who were roused to a sudden spurt of energy to crush the general strike the moment it was declared, have fallen back again into the halting, hesitating attitude which is now associated with their policy regarding every question of importance. The general strike was called off. The Trade Union leaders showed a strength of purpose and also a clear insight into the situation when they showed, by their repeated attempts at exploring some avenue of peace and compromise between employer and employed, that organised Labour in Great Britain was out not for a revolution, but for securing a decent standard of living. In his letter to the mine-owners Mr. Baldwin practically admitted this contention of British Labour and warned them that Government would be compelled to legislate on the basis of the Coal Commission's recommendations. Nearly a fortnight has elapsed since that declaration of a firm attitude of which the owners took no account whatsoever, and now Mr. Baldwin begins to adopt a wobbling policy again.

Waiting for "The First Glimmer."

In the Commons debate on the coal strike arising out of the Labour amendment to reduce the Ministry of Mines vote Mr. Baldwin was obliged to make a statement about what was in his government's mind regarding the solution of the coal problem. His speech shows that the government do not again know their mind. The subsidy has lapsed. The public expects them to take some definite steps, but Mr. Baldwin says that he would wait "for the first glimmer of temper for negotiations," and then the government would do their best "to [illegible] age differences and asperities, see the [illegible] and undertake the necessary legislation." This statement is bound to cause disappointment amongst the working classes. The mineowners will be intractable, knowing very well that Mr. Baldwin holds fast to the theory that Government could compel a settlement. As a matter of fact what is wanted from the British Government is that it should do force upon the owners a settlement which will take into full account the employees, point of view while giving due consideration to the owner's contentions, which, however, have not stood the searching analysis of the Coal Commission. The problem that any British Government will have to face sooner or later is how to evolve "some equitable form of co-ordination of the coal-pits." Labour considers that nationalisation alone will provide that form. The Conservative Government, afraid to be driven into the direction of nationalisation, temporises and hopes in vain for a change of heart on the part of the mine-owners. It will have to pay a very dear price for this policy of vacillation.

Cutting off the Small Poppies.

The Government of Bombay have suddenly realised the need for retrenchment. They have appointed a Civilian officer to investigate for six months the question of the possibility of reducing establishments and on the report he makes the Government may show some desire to be economical. Non-official opinion in the Presidency has been always pressing upon Government this urgent need for economy, and as a result of the demand of the last Legislative Council, they had appointed a Retrenchment Committee three years ago, which duly made its report. But many of its recommendations still remain to be carried out. Official ideas of retrenchment, as experience has amply proved, generally consent in keeping the tall poppies safe and flourishing and cutting off the smaller ones with a vengeance. An official, who conducts an inquiry into retrenchment is unable to view the need for economy with the fervour of the tax-payer who knows how the shoe pinches. The proper thing for the Government of Bombay to do is to appoint an independent Committee with a non-official majority instead of holding a hole-and-corner departmental inquiry. Such a committee alone will inspire public confidence.

Premature Comment.

G. K. N. writes:—I see that the death by violence of a Zoroastrian in Yezd continues to be featured in certain newspapers. The unnecessary reiteration of the accident is calculated to benefit no one. Enquiries from Persia have elicited the fact that it was no deliberate murder at all, that there was not the slightest suggestion of any religious fanaticism and that the incident originated in a mere private squabble over a water channel. From words the two contestants, a Muslim and a Zoroastrian, came to blows and the Zoroastrian was felled by a shovel. He might as well have been a Musalman, a Jew, a Christian or a Shikarpuri Hindu. It was a case of manslaughter. And though everybody sympathises with the relatives of the unfortunate deceased, it is certainly not an affair of which to make a *cause celebre*. On the other hand it is injudicious to embarrass the administration of criminal justice in regenerated Persia under the competent rule of Reza Shah by premature comment. The Governor of Yezd is an able and enlightened official. He may be confidently trusted to satisfy the ends of Justice.

BRITISH JINGOISM.

SABRE RATTLING AGAIN.

WARSHIP PROCEEDS TO EGYPT.

ZAGHLUL'S RETURN TO POWER UNDESIRABLE

LONDON, June 2.

Malta.—The Battleship "Resolution" with Rear-Admiral Staveley has been ordered to Egypt forthwith.—Reuter.

LONDON, June 3.

Malta.—Although no further warships beyond the "Resolution" are proceeding to Egypt at present several are under orders to proceed to Egypt at a moment's notice. —Reuter.

AFRAID OF ZAGHLUL

LONDON, June 3.

The distinct gravity of the situation in Egypt and the impossibility of forecasting its outcome is emphasised in well-informed circles in London. Reuter learns that Government is following the events very closely and has kept the Egyptian Government fully informed of its views abundantly demonstrating that Britain does not favour Zaghlul Pasha's return to power. It is pointed out that Ziwar Pasha has not yet resigned, but when he does the King will doubtless summon Zaghlul Pasha on whose decision will depend the British attitude.—Reuter.

ZAGHLUL RESIGNS PREMIERSHIP.

LONDON, June 3.

Cairo.—At the request of the Deputies, Zaghlul Pasha has agreed to resign the Premiership in favour of the Liberal leader Adly Yeghen Pasha.—Reuter.

CAIRO TRIAL

PRESIDENT OF COURT RESIGNS

LONDON, June 2.

Cairo.—Sensation has been caused here by the resignation as Judge of the president of the trial court Mr. Kershaw, who with two Egyptian judges pronounced the verdict in the conspiracy trial (mentioned in a message of 25th May) on the ground that the verdict in the case of four of the accused is contrary to the weight of evidence and constituted a grave miscarriage of justice.

His Majesty's Government to-day addressed a Note to the Egyptian Government in this connection reserving judgment in respect of the verdict, which meanwhile it declines to accept as proof of the accused's innocence, and also reserving full liberty of action in the matter.—Reuter.

(The verdict referred to above was the acquittal of all accused in the case except Fahmy who was sentenced to death. The trial was for the alleged conspiracy of nine men in connection with the murder of the late Sirdar Sir Lee Stack. The trial began on May 26, 1925, at Cairo before a court of three judges.)

LABOUR IN INDIA.

LALAJI'S CHARGE OF SLOW PROGRESS

LONDON, June 2.

Geneva.—At the Labour Conference today Lala Lajpatrai expressed disappointment at the slow progress in India.

Sir Atul Chatterjee in reply maintained that progress in India had been rapid, and the credit for it was mainly due to Indian legislation. No children were employed underground in mines, and forced labour was non-existent in India except legally in times of great national crisis-India was only one of eight leading industrial States which had ratified the Hours Convention. Night work for women was prohibited almost universally, except in Japan.

Mayeda, the Japanese Government delegate, expressed the opinion that the general conditions in Japan were superior to those in India.

NEED FOR CO-OPERATION.

The Indian Worker's delegate, Lala Lajpatrai, who was the first speaker at to-day's Labour Conference, urged the importance of the Labour Office investigating the conditions of labour in the Orient and the coloured world in Africa and America, and emphasised the need for full sympathy and co-operation between workers in the West in the struggle to improve the conditions in the East. Lala Lajpatrai declared that the conditions of labour in certain parts of the British Empire, for instance, in Kenya and South Africa, required publicity, but he refrained from commenting on the bills introduced in the South-African Parliament affecting Asiatics and natives because negotiations were pending between the Government of India and South Africa.—Reuter.

SITUATION IN SYRIA.

M. DE JOUVENEL'S OPTIMISM.

LONDON, June 3.

Paris.—M. De Jouvenel, High Commissioner for Syria has arrived here to discuss the situation with the Government. Interviewed he said that the Syrian question intimately concerned the Franco-Italian relations and also the League of Nations and added that when Sucida was captured he deliberately handed over the Government to a prince who shared all the Arab aspirations. It was France's aim to effect reconciliation between Europe and Asia. He dwelt on the great changes since he arrived in Syria. The situation then was very menacing, but after the Lebanon Republic had been constituted there was a triumphal progress. The Druses had been ejected from Sucida and were submitting gradually, while few local clearing up operations when French troops returned from Djebel Druse were done necessary to restore complete order in Damascus.—Reuter.

ASSAM CONGRESS.

PREPARATIONS IN PROGRESS

GAUHATI, June 3.

The Provisional reception committee is getting busy with preparations in connection with the coming session of the Congress. The grounds are situated about four miles from Gauhati where the session will be held this year.—A. P.

DERBY RESULTS

CORONACH WINS IN A CANTER

LONDON, June 2.

After a slight delay, there was good start. Coronach jumped off from Harpagon,, Apple Sammy, Lex, Colorado, Pantera, Swift and Sure and Finglas while Tenacity and Lancegaye struck off slowly. Colorado raced into the third place after going halfway attended by Apple Sammy until the bend was reached when Harpagon dropped back and Coronach came on from Colorado. Lancegaye improved in the straight but neither he nor Colorado could close in with Coronach who won in a canter. Swift and Sure was fourth, Review Order fifth, Cimiez sixth and Apple Sammy last.

The time was 2 minutes 47 4/5 seconds. It had been raining all day and the course was very stick. There was a downpour during the race.—Reuter's Special.

MANY VEHICLES STRANDED

LONDON, June 2.

King Mud was the winner at Epsom to-day, for the relentless downpour which began in the early hours persisted till late in the night. Heavy traffic had turned the roads into quagmires, and despite preparations for salvage many vehicles were stranded and many heavy cars were left bogged the whole night. Taxies and light cars had to be bodily lifted by passengers and onlookers until they were able to grip the surface. Charabancs fared worst in the enclosure near Tottenham corner where the majority took up their stand, there being knee deep mud. Weary passengers with Herculean efforts tugged and pushed without avail and finally awaited motor tractors with caterpillar wheels which towed and pushed and deposited vehicles on firm ground. As night fell tractors were still engaged in rescuing victims.—Reuter's Special.

A LONDONER'S GOOD LUCK

LONDON, June 2.

Bishop, fifty year old manager of the policy department of the London Shipping Brokers drew Coronach in the Calcutta Sweep. He had disposed of the bulk of his ticket but won several thousands.—Reuter's Special.

MECCA CONGRESS.

ARRIVAL OF TURKISH DELEGATES.

BOMBAY, June 3.

The "Khilafat Daily" had received reliable information that the Turkish Delegation reached Mecca a few days ago. The Afghan Delegates, Meer Ata Mohammad Khan Herati and Abdus Samad Jan are going probably by the Anchor Line ship "Scindia," via Port Sudan. An influential Afghan Moola, the Moolla of Chaknoor is also going to Mecca with his followers. The Moolla Saheb was received at the Grant Road station on 3rd by the Afghan Consulate Officials and the workers of Central Khilafat Committee. He is staying with the Afghan Consul. —A. P.

ABANDONED HINDU PROCESSION.

LORRIES WITH IMAGES LEFT ON ROAD.

DRIVERS PROSECUTED.

CALCUTTA, June 2.

There was an interesting discussion in the Court of the Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate this afternoon when three lorry drivers named Sujoykamar Sen, Kissenlal Shaw and Tukhocharan were prosecuted under section twenty-three of the Motor Vehicles Act on a charge of obstructing a portion of Harrison Road by keeping their lorries there in connection with yesterday's abandoned Hindu procession.

PECULIAR CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE CASE.

It was pointed out on behalf of the defence that the three lorries in question were waiting with a full load of images which were to have been taken to the river for immersion but were detained on account of the route of the procession having been altered at the last moment by the police. It was, therefore, not an ordinary case of obstruction. In reply to the Magistrate it was pointed out that according to the Hindu custom the images could not be taken back and would remain there until instructions were received from His Excellency the Governor. The Magistrate observed that there was no doubt that the circumstances of the case were peculiar. Technically the challan was quite in order, and as the facts had been brought to his notice he could only in deference to the wishes of the defence, defer the order instead of going on with the case.

HEARING ADJOURNED.

The Court Inspector enquired why, instead of being kept on the street, images could not be taken to the river. In reply he was told by the defence that being a Hindu himself he ought to appreciate the peculiar position in which they were put. Evidence was then recorded against the first accused who pleaded not guilty to the charge. The license originally granted by the police was put in while sub-Inspector of Burrabazar Thana was being cross-examined by the defence. Asked if the procession was not allowed to pass through this route the officer stated that he knew nothing about it. Evidence having also been recorded against the other two accused, the Magistrate adjourned the hearing.—A. P.

HARTAL IN CALCUTTA

ALL QUIET.

CALCUTTA, June 3.

The situation in Calcutta on the whole is perfectly quiet although considerable resentment has been caused among the Hindus by the latest decision of the Commissioner of Police disallowing images to be carried to the river by the route originally sanctioned and the subsequent order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate under Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code calling upon the organisers of the procession to remove the images inasmuch as they were causing obstruction to public thoroughfare.

APPLY TO POLICE COMMISSIONER.

His Excellency the Governor has sent a reply to Mr. B. Chakravarthi who invited the Governor's intervention in the matter of the procession. The Governor has asked Mr. Chakravarthi's to apply to the Police Commissioner.—A. P.

In pursuance of the telegram received from His Excellency Lord Lytton, Messrs. B. Chakravarti and Deviprasad Khaitan saw the Commissioner of Police this morning and had a long conversation with him with regard to Tuesday's Hindu procession.

Interviewed by the Associated Press both Mr. Chakravarti and Mr. Khaitan said they were unable to disclose the nature of the conversation, but, it is understood, the Commissioner has taken time to consider the situation.—A. P.

HINDUS DEMAND LEGITIMATE RIGHTS

CALCUTTA, June 3.

As a protest against the infringement of the legitimate rights of Hindus to lead the Rajasjeswari procession according to customary practice, all shops and works in the Burrabazar section of the town were closed this morning, and will remain so till 5-15 p.m. when a protest meeting will be held at the Town Hall.

Barring Burra Bazar the majority of the shops in the northern and southern section were open in the morning, but as soon as they got notice of the hartal in Burrabazar most of the shopkeepers had their shutters down. Enquiry at the Marwari Chamber of Commerce and Marwari Trades Association shows that no Hindu businessmen transacted business in the share market. The image which was removed to Dharamsala is being worshipped and the organisers of the procession state that they will not immerse the deities unless the prohibited route was made available for the procession.—Free Press.

MARWARIS SUSPEND BUSINESS

CALCUTTA, June 3.

Important trade centres of Marwaris in Cross Street, Cotton Street, Pagyaputti, Rajakatra, Monohardas Chowk, have entirely suspended business. Hessian and Gunny markets are completely closed. Though the share market remains opened

(Continued on next page.)

COLOUR BAR BILL.

VAST POSSIBILITES OF MISCHIEF.

GANDHIJI'S VIEWS.

AHMEDABAD, June 2.

"I hold to my opinion that as a piece of racial legislation the Colour Bar Bill is worse than the Class Areas Reservation Bill which awaits discussion at the forthcoming conference" says Gandhiji writing on "The Bar Sinister" in to-day's "Young India". It may not be put into operation against Asiatics for the time being or at all, but the objection against that measure is based upon a fundamental principle and upon the vast possibilities of mischief it contains. The settlers must continue their agitation against the Bill with vigour and prepare their case for presentation to the conference. No presentation can avoid reference to the Colour Bar Bill. The postponement of the Class Areas Reservation Bill does not mean any change of policy. It is therefore necessary for all who are interested in this thorny question not to relax vigilence. Much will depend upon the attitude of the Government of India.

After expressing regret at Syed Raza Ali's statement that there should be no protest in India against the Colour Bar Bill, Gandhiji concludes: The forthcoming conference cannot be endangered because we opposed a measure which it is our duty to oppose. In order to ensure a peaceful atmosphere at the conference, all that is necessarcy is for us not to impute motives, not to exaggerate and not to use harsh language. In the discussion of subjects, however painful they may be, to go beyond is to surrender the right of free and just criticism and judgment. To do so would be to pay a price out of all proportion to the result sought to be achieved.—Free Press of India.

SITUATION IN CHINA.

PUZZLE GETTING WORSE

LONDON, June 3.

Shanghai.—The situation in China is in no way clearing up. Yen's cabinet is proving a farce since nobody but Yen himself has taken portfolios. Thus the country more than ever lacks a Central Government. As regards the military aspect fighting between the Kuominchun and Shansi forces are still indecisive though the Kuominchun are apparently a long way from elimination. Simultaneously a friction is developing as regards the spoils of office, Wu.-Pei-Fu, a follower of General Chin Yu-nao is credited with coveting the governorship of Shantung at present held by the Mukden General Tsun-chang, while Chin Yunao is reported to be negotiating with Marshall Sun Chuan-Fang who holds five provinces around and has been neutral for the past few months with a view to enlisting Sun Chuan-Fang's support in his attack on Shantung. Meanwhile Wu-Pei-Fu has summarily dismissed Chin Yu-nao from the command and has himself assumed the commandership of the Northern expedition against the Kuominchun.—Reuter.

ADDRESS OF THANKS TO THE KING.

CARRIED IN THE COMMONS

LONDON, June 2.

The House of Commons by 249 votes to 100 carried the Address of thanks to the King for the proclamation continuing the emergency regulations including the new regulation empowering the Home Secretary to prohibit banks or private individuals from dealing in moneys or securities imported from abroad and intended to be applied to any purpose "prejudicial to public safety or the life of the community".

Labourites headed by Mr. MacDonald contended that the regulations were now unnecessary in view of the good conduct of the people during the strike.—Reuter.

SITUATION IN PORTUGAL.

PROVISIONAL MILITARY GOVERNMENT

LONDON, June 3.

Lisbon.—A provisional Military Government has assumed functions of the President of the Republic.—Reuter.

Lisbon.—General Gomes Costa arrived in the vicinity of Lisbon this morning and conferred with Commandant Cabacedas after which Government with eight portfolios was formed comprising two generals, two naval commandants and four civilians, Cabacedas being the Premier and Minister of Interior, Gomes Costa, Minister for War and Colonies and General Carmona, Minister for Foreign Affairs. Cabacedas, Gomes Costa and Carmona constitute the Supreme Council.—Reuter.

STEP TOWARDS ENDING COAL DEADLOCK.

LONDON, June 3.

A step towards ending the coal deadlock has been taken by Mr. Evan Williams, the Chairman of the owners' association who has invited Mr. Herbert Smith, President of the Miners' Federation to meet him.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS

It is now regarded as certain that Lord Willingdon will succeed Lord Reading as Governor-General [illegible] official announcement is imminent.

The House of Commons has confirmed the remaining Emergency Regulations.

Washington.—The House of Representatives has approved of the French debt settlement.—Reuter.

DEPUTY MAYOR OF CALCUTTA

ENQUIRY INTO ALLEGED MISCONDUCT.

HEATED DEBATE IN CORPORATION

RESOLUTION PASSED BY MAJORITY.

CALCUTTA, June 2.

After a debate lasting for two and a half hours and after hearing a lengthy statement by the Deputy Mayor, the Calcutta Corporation at their meeting to-day, by 48 votes to 14 votes, adopted a resolution appointing a committee of ten members to enquire into the conduct of the Deputy Mayor and to report whether action under Section 42 of the Calcutta Municipal Act should be taken by the Corporation against him for his removal. Discussion was marked by a good deal of heat and immediately the result of voting was announced, all Mahomedan Councillors of the House with the exception of Mr. Wahed Hossain walked out of the Chamber. The Committee will consist of Mr. H. G. Pooler, the Hon. Mr. Rai Nalininath Sett Bahadur, Mr. M. A. Razzaque, Rai Ramtaran Banerjee Bahadur, Mr. Bejoy Krishna Bose, Mr. B. K. Basu, Mr. C. C. Biswas, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Mr. Nripendranath Bose and Mr. Nagendranath Banerjee.

POINTS OF ORDER.

After questions had been answered Babu Nagendranath Banerjee moved that a Committee of ten members be appointed to enquire into the conduct of alderman H. S. Suhrawardy, the Deputy Mayor, and to report whether action under Section 42 of the Calcutta Municipal Act should be taken by the Corporation against him for his removal.

Mr. Unsuddawalla Bose rose to a point of order that the resolution gave no indication as to what the Committee had to enquire into.

The Mayor ruled the motion was in order.

Mr. Razzaque also rose to a point of order on the ground that Section 42 stated "who has been guilty of misconduct in the discharge of his duty or of disgraceful conduct" and "it was not indicated in the resolution", said Mr. Razzaque, "whether the mover based his resolution on a charge of misconduct or disgraceful conduct."

The Mayor thought the resolution was perfectly clear.

NO ALTERNATIVE LEFT.

Babu Nagendranath Banerjee said that the very fact that 64 councillors and aldermen had thought fit to express their want of confidence in the Deputy Mayor was sufficient to justify the appointment of a Committee. It was only fair that the Deputy Mayor should have an opportunity of explaining his conduct if there were made any allegations against him. Sufficient time had been given to the Deputy Mayor who had thought fit to adopt a course which left them no alternative but to move this resolution.

Mr. Nripendranath Bose seconded the motion.

Moulvi Wahed Hossain moved as an amendment that a specific charge be framed and that the Committee be appointed to enquire into the conduct of the Deputy Mayor in respect of those charges.

Mr. Zial Huq seconded that amendment.

WAS THERE A "PRIMA FACIE" CASE?

Mr. Razzaque opposed both the motion and the amendment. He said, in all fairness to this House, there should be a "prima facie" case at least so that the Committee could know what they would have to enquire into. Mr. Suhrawardy was re-elected Deputy Mayor for the third time in April last.

A voice: That was by mistake.

Mr. Razzaque said, that the mistake should be made clear before the House. He said not a single hint had been given to what were the charges against the Deputy Mayor. When no charges have been framed, was he to understand that because Mr. Suhrawardy was a Mahomedan that this motion had been brought forward?

ENQUIRY FIRST.

Mr. Bejoy Krishna Bose said that 64 councillors and aldermen who signed the requisition were aware of the definite charges which they could prove against the Deputy Mayor. He was surprised that a lawyer like Moulvi Wahed Hussain should state that before an enquiry was made, charges should be formulated. That was against the spirit of law and the Act which governed them.

Mr. Charu Chandra Biswas said he thought that the Deputy Mayor and his friends in this House would have welcomed this enquiry. So far as the mover of the resolution and his supporters were concerned, they were anxious to avoid the unpleasant duty which had been forced on them. Mr. Biswas assured the House that this was not a communal question. They had Mahomedan colleagues in this House ever since the Corporation came into existence, but there was never any occasion on which such a resolution was brought forward.

Mr. Ahmed said: All Hindus and all Europeans had not signed this requisition so that the two communities are not unanimous. It had not been shown that a good case had been made out for the appointment of a Committee.

Principal J. R. Banerjee said that the very fact that a vote of "no confidence" had been passed by a majority of this House was sufficient ground for having this Committee of enquiry.

Mayor: I do not know of any resolution passed in this House.

Mr. Banerjee: I refer the letter that has been sent to you.

EUROPEANS' POSITION.

Mr. Pooler explained the position of the European signatories to the letter addressed to the Mayor and said they had been acting in thoroughly logical and consistent manner. Everyone knew that there had been allegations made that there had been common talk in the city and that Mr. Suhrawardy would have an opportunity of proving the untruth of these wild rumours. Not only was Mr. Suhrawardy's honour concerned, but also the honour of this House.

Mr. Unsuddawalla: When did the House ever ask the Deputy Mayor to give an explanation?

Mr. Nasim Ali opposed the resolution and supported the amendment. He said it was not from a communal point of view that he opposed the resolution. Because a purely communal aspect could not possibly arise in view of the fact that some of the European councillors had also signed the letter. If a resolution like this was brought forward before the riots, no such communal question would have arisen and every Mahomedan would have taken it in a different light.

DEPUTY MAYOR'S STATEMENT.

The Deputy Mayor, speaking, said he stood in the position of an accused before judges who had already prejudged him. It was not in a spirit of defence that he was speaking to them this evening. For he knew it would not be possible for them to rescile from the document which they had placed in the hands of the Mayor. He found himself in a very strange situation and he did not think that the Municipal Act when it placed the power to pillory a councillor or alderman intended that it should be used in this manner. Certain charges had been made against him behind his back. Persons had gone round canvassing for votes against him and ultimately a document had been framed in which 64 signatures appeared. He had thought better of his colleagues. He had deserved better of them. When they put their signatures to that document, none of them barring one approached him. Some of them might have questioned him as to whether they were justified in entertaining those reasons which undoubtedly must have led them to put their signatures to that document.

VAGUE AND DARK.

Not long ago he met the members of the Congress Municipal Association at a private meeting from whom he wanted to know what were the charges that were being made against him. He would not tell them the exchange of compliments that took place between him and the members present. But several charges were made all arising out of the riots and he answered them to the best of his abilities. He said then and he said now: He was proud of what he had done. He had nothing to be ashamed of. Nothing to bow his head down before anyone in shame for any single act of his. It was for this reason that when the letter of the Mayor was sent to him, he felt there must be some misunderstanding that there must be something between them which could be easily cleared up if his colleagues had only taken trouble to ask him with regard to charges that they must have framed in their own minds. In fact he would not refer to those councillors by name.

After referring to the terms of reference which he said were so vague and so dark that two lakhs of people might come forward to give evidence against him, the Deputy Mayor said that Hindu friends whom he had asked to come forward to say and give evidence about what they had seen did not do so because they said "if they did, we shall be torn and discredited by our own community."

WAVE OF COMMUNALISM.

Replying to Mr. Biswas Mr. Suhrawardy said: It was because of his honour and self-respect that he had stuck to his seat. He would have been a coward if he had resigned his seat simply because he was a Mahomedan. He would have been a traitor to his community if he had left his seat and not exposed himself to his debate. He saw a dark future. The wave of communalism had overcome the Corporation with a vengeance.

As regards his European friends they were unable to forget the burial of the Pir in the market. As to how far he was responsible for that, his case had hitherto gone by default. His colleague and collaborator, Mr. Subaschandra Bose, was not here and in his absence the speaker refused to make any statement. After Mr. Bose came back they would then see how far he had interferred with the executive and how far he was responsible for the Pir burial.

In conclsion the Deputy Mayor stated that he did not class the Mayor in the category of the accusers. In appointing a Committee of enquiry with the fullest possible power, they were laying him open to considerable harrassment and prosecutions.

Moulvi Wahed Hossain's amendment was lost only 11 voting for it. The original motion was carried by 48 votes to 14, one declining to vote.—Free Press.

Mr. A. Rezak, Councillor, has expressed his unwillingness to serve on the committee appointed by the Calcutta Corporation to enquire into the conduct of the Deputy Mayor.

Thirteen Mahomedan Councillors who left the Corporation meeting yesterday in a body after the resolution regarding the formation of a Committee was passed have issued a statement in the course of which they say that they have taken the step to protest against the spirit in which the matter was carried through. The terms of reference to the Committee, they declare, are so wide, vague and indefinite that it is impossible for them to have any idea as regards the charges.—A.P.

SANDHURST COMMITTEE.

TOUR IN EUROPE.

VISITS TO SCHOOLS.

SIMLA, June 2.

Some idea of the work which the Sub-Committee of the Indian Sandhurst Committee is doing on the Continent is now available in a connected form.

The Sub-Committee met at India Office on April 27th to consider the replies to the questionnaire received from the War Office and Indian Office and points in those replies on which it was desirable to elicit further information at preliminary meetings with the War and India Office representatives. The Sub-Committee met at the India Office on April 28th and examined Col. Browrigg, Deputy Director of Staff Duties at the War Office as the representative of that office. Col. Browrigg handed to the Chairman additional replies to certain questions in the questionnaire the discussion of which was deferred until the next day.

INTERVIEWS WITH OFFICIALS

At 3 p.m. Major General J. B. Smith, Medical Adviser at the India Office was examined in connection with the medical aspect of the admission of British boys to an Indian Sandhurst. Later, General Sir Claud Jacob and Mr. S. K. Brawn, Military Secretaries at the India Office representing that office were examined. On April 29th the Sub-Committee were granted an interview at the War Office by General Sir George Milne, chief of the Imperial General Staff. At the conclusion of the interview certain further questions were discussed with Col. Browrigg with a view to clearing up a number of doubtful points. Owing to the illness of the Secretary of State for War Lord Birkenhead's invitation to members of the Sub-Committee to lunch with him was postponed to May 10th.

VISITS TO BRITISH SCHOOLS.

On the morning of April 30th the Sub-Committee visited Peterborough L.C.C. School, Clancarty Road, Fulham, S.W. 6 This is a primary school organised into three departments for boys, girls and infants and is representative of elementary education given to children of about 5 to 14 years of age in comparatively favourable social circumstances. The Sub-Committee were met by Mr. Flett, Headmaster of the Boys' Department and Mr. Shipham, Inspector of Schools. Mr. Elliott explained the place which his school occupied in the L.C.C. educational scheme and the system of education given in it. He replied to a number of questions put to him by members and later showed them the school buildings. Classes were seen at work in science and mathematics and also doing physical training.

In the afternoon of the same day the Sub-Committee paid a visit to North Kensington Central L.C.C. School, St Marks Road, W 10, a mixed school of a more advanced type giving higher elementary education to boys and girls between the ages of 11 and 13. The Headmaster Mr. Dumville who was accompanied by Mr. Shipham explained the system of education in vogue. The members also inspected the school premises and saw classes in Drawing, French and Carpentry and also Physical Training for boys and girls.

VISIT TO FRENCH SCHOOLS

The Hon. Mr. Sethna proceeded to Paris on May 1st 1926, Mr. Jinnah on May 2nd and Major Zorawar Singh on May 3rd, British Ambassador (Lord Crewe) received Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Sethna and Major Lumby on May 3rd. On May 4th the Sub-Committee proceeded to St. Cyr by car arriving there at 10 a.m. to see the Ecole Speciale Militaire, the French Sandhurst. They were accompanied by Major R. L. Sherbrooke, D.S.O., Assistant Military Attache. The party was met at the school by Captain Fillingham, M.C., Durham Light Infantry, instructor in English at the school and Capt. Heliot, French Army, of the School Staff and were introduced to Col. Philippot second in Command, who explained to them the system by which a French boy obtains entrance to the school, the organisation of school and the system of education. He supplied members with copies of written replies to points included in their questionnaire which were applicable to St. Cyr. The party was next presented to General Colin, Commandant of the school who welcomed them cordially and expressed a hope that they would see everything they wished to see and obtain all the information they desired. He expressed his regret that owing to pressure of work he himself was unable to show them over the school.

TECHNICAL DEMONSTRATION.

After lunch, the party witnessed a practical demonstration given for the benefit of students of the Ecole Polytechnique by a section (platoon) of the St. Cyr School. Next a riding display by a number of boys of the Senior Squadron of Cadets was witnessed and also a physical training parade by some of the infantry cadets. The party then saw some of the cadets at tea and at work and visited one of the dormitories. Before leaving a visit was paid to the large lecture hall and to the museum. At 8/30 a.m. on May 5th a visit was paid to Lycee St. Louis, Boulevard St. Michel, a typical French school of semi-residential type which in addition to its ordinary curriculum of studies provides special classes of preparation for St. Cyr and Ecole Polytechnique as well as for other Government services. Major Sherbrooke accompanied the party. The Headmaster kindly showed the members over the building where they saw special classes for military schools at work in various subjects and later replied to a number of questions put to him by the members.

ECOLE POLYTECHNIQUE.

On May 6th the Sub-Committee visited Ecole Polytechnique. They were accompanied by Major Sherbrooke, Capt. Fillingham and Capt. Heliot. They were received by the second in command of the School who introduced the members to the Commandant. The Commandant welcomed the members and expressed his pleasure at their visit. He explained shortly the scope of school under his command and asked his second in command to show the Sub-Committee all they wished to see. A paysics class was first seen and then members visited physics laboratories and engineering workshops. Other buildings were then inspected including dining halls and studies. Finally the second in command explained the organisation of School and answered a number of questions on points which were still in doubt. The Commandant in saying goodbye to the Sub-Committee presented each member with a souvenir of the School.—A. P.

RACIALISM IN A CHRISTIAN SCHOOL.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Is that teaching Christian sympathy or race-prejudice?—asked a correspondent, V. J. of Bombay, in your issue of the 25th February last (p 9, From Letters to the Editor). He has pointed out that at the Cathedral High School in Bombay while European, Anglo-Indian and Parsi students in the Cambridge Senior class are charged Rs 12-8-0 each per month, Hindu students are charged Rs. 25. He has further asked if such schools are entitled to grant-in-aid from public funds.

Now, it seems, nothing more has been heard on the matter through your columns. But it is clear, whatever pious Christian missionaries may undertake to teach us benighted heathens,—such humiliations must not pass without effective protest from us whose taxes (as well as fees) go to support their institutions. Eternal vigilance is the price of national self-respect, as well as of liberty. So I, a non-Bombayite, have once more (after nearly two months) to bring this matter to public notice through your hospitable columns, and hereby call upon the Cathedral H. S. authorities to say whether V. J.'s allegations are true in substance, and if so, what they have to say in justification of themselves. The Minister in charge of Education also would do well to inquire into this case, and do justice to himself by stopping what is apparently an insult to his own nationality and faith at the hands of the conductors of a State-aided school situated not a hundred miles from his own Secretariat office.—Yours, etc.,

S. D. N.

Karwar.

EDUCATION FOR SOUTH INDIANS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Since the year 1918, the city of Bombay is becoming populated with South Indians, as well as Madrasis, and at present the population exceeds 15,000 The majority of population are living with their families and children, who find it hard to send their children to the existing educational institutions as the mother tongues, are quite different for them. Hence if the Municipal Corporation will start an institution for them, by employing teachers to teach the Madrasi boys, the Madrasi population will be highly obliged for them. There are at present about 500/600 boys without any education, and who waste time by wandering here and there. Nor this, the co-operation of the South Indians also invited to appeal the Co-operation to start an institution at an early date.

The most thickly populated centres of the South Indians being at Dadar, Matunga and Parel, the institution may be started midway between Matunga and Parel, as this will highly suit the parents who can send their children from Matunga, and Parel, and Dadar.

It is sincerely hoped that all the South Indians will take an interest, and see that every help possible by them is rendered to the Corporation to start one at an early date.—Yours, etc.

K. K. AIYER,

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CLASSES

The Working Committee of the Bombay Gujarati Rashtriya Kelvani Mandal sanctioned on the 26th May a scheme of vocational training along with cultural training according to which four Schools viz. School of Commerce; School of Weaving; School of Dyeing and School of Carpentary will be started in the Rashtriya shala (The National High School) from June 7th. Students desirous of earning their livelihood as soon as they finish St. VII in the school can join these schools after they have completed Standard III either in the school or in any other Government or Aided School: while students intending to prosecute their studies in the National College etc. will be taught on the old lines. The Bombay Gujarati Rashtriya Kelvani Mandal has taken a step in the right direction when thousands of our youngmen are vainly hunting for suitable occupations. It is to be hoped the public will make the best use of the excellent opportunity afforded to them for giving their children a course of practical training.

FORTHCOMING COUNCIL ELECTIONS

GUJARAT CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTION

AHMEDABAD, June 2.

The working committee of the Gujarat Congress Committee has resolved requesting applicants for the Congress tickets in the forthcoming elections to the councils where there is likely to be a question of selection to come to an agreement among themselves, so that the working committee may not have to make any selection since all applicants wish to go to Councils with the idea of service. In case they do not come to an agreement the working committee of the Gujarat Congress Committee which consists of no-changers will leave the matter of selection to the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee.—A. P.

ALL-INDIA NON-BRAHMIN CONGRESS

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE TO MEET AT POONA

MADRAS, June 2.

The Executive Committee of the All India Non-Brahmin Congress is likely to meet under the presidency of the Hon. Raja of Panagal, Chief Minister to the Government of Madras and its last president, at Poona on 3rd July.

It is expected that several important subjects will be discussed at the meeting such as the constitution of the Congress, the coming elections, setting up of candidates for the forthcoming elections on behalf of the All India Non-Brahmin Congress in all provinces, and the necessity of carrying on propaganda explaining the principles of the Non-Brahmin Congress.—A. P.

MR. AZEEM TYABJI.

whose heroic attempt to rescue his cousin, the late Mr. Shums Tyabji, the well-known cricketer, from the clutches of a tiger in the jungles of the Nizam's Dominions, a few weeks ago, has evoked universal admiration. Mr. Azeem is still under treatment in a surgical home in Bombay where our photographer "snapped" him on Wednesday last.

CYCLONE IN AKYAB.

2764 LIVES LOST.

RANGOON, June 3.

An information received from the Commissioner, Akyab says:—Estimate of deaths in the recent cyclone in Maungdaw township is 2,764 in 33 villages in Akyab. A further communication is expected from the Commissioner within a day or two regarding the extent of the damage done. Meanwhile the Governor-in-Council has placed Rs. 50,000 for distribution among the sufferers. The question of opening a pdovincial relief fund will be considered on receipt of further report.

It is reported that the total area affected by the cyclone in Akyab is 48 square miles along Maungdaw coast. Rains having not yet ceased homeless people are in terrible state of suffering. The Maungdaw and Buthidaung railway stopped running from 1st June.—A. P.

ADMINISTRATION OF VALA STATE

RAJKOT, June 1.

The administration of the Vala State, which had for nearly five years past been vested in a Council consisting of Kumar Shree Gambhirsinhji, heir-apparent of Vala, the Kamdar of the Vala State and Kumar Shree Pratapsinhji has once more been handed over to Raol Shree Vakhatsinhji Meghrajji Gohil, Thakore Saheb of Vala, in compliance with his request to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General for the States of Western India.—A. P.

LUCKNOW PANICKY.

STRAY ASSAULTS.

LUCKNOW, June 3.

The situation in Lucknow is still panicky notwithstanding the application of Section 144 to the whole city and police vigilance. Stray assaults are reported to have occurred.

A local paper publishes two incidents. In one a lathi blow was dealt on the *pujari* of Kalashar temple when he was going to see Mahabhir *mela*.

A man was found unconscious in a shop at Bhoosa Mandi on Tuesday morning. The police took the man to hospital where he died. A Panchayatnama was held and it was found that the deceased was a Mahomedan. Other stray incidents are also reported to have occurred.

Last evening all of a sudden a rumour spread like wild fire that a free fight had taken place between Mahomedans and Hindus in one part of the town and the passers by at once took to their heels in all directions. Armed police and strong mounted guard immediately arrived on the scene and patrolled the place.

But for the isolated assaults here and there there are no indications that the storm would burst in view of the thorough police precautions. Public, including the Swarajists, are co-operating with the Government in removing the existing panic. The situation, is well in hand.—A. P.

NUMBER OF WARRANTS ISSUED

LUCKNOW, June 3.

It is understood that a number of warrants under Section 107 for maintenance of public peace have been issued to-day.—F. P. I.

PANCHMAHALS AND THE ELECTIONS

MR. MUKADAM'S CANDIDATURE.

(From our Correspondent.)

GODHRA, June 1.

For the last few weeks considerable excitement prevails in the political circles of Panchmahals over the question of nominating a Congress candidate for the one seat of the Panchmahals non-Mahomedan constituency in the Bombay Legislative Council. Mr. W. S. Mukadam and Mr. M. H. Mehta have sent in their applications in response to the advertisement of the Provincial Congress Committee. But none of them took the trouble to approach the Panchmahals District Congress Committee and send his application through it.

So the Provincial Congress Committee has, it is understood, not decided as yet. Mr. Mukadam who now represents the district in the council as a Swarajist and who is the Chief Whip of the Party in the Council is too well-known in Congress circles to need any introduction. The credit of political awakening in the Panchmahals district and the removal of forced labour which was exacted by the servants of the bureaucracy as a rule before his campaign began, must in fairness largely go to him. It was through his efforts that the Home Rule movement laid its roots deep in Panchmahals and that the Gujarat Political Conference was held for the first time at Godhra under the presidentship of Mahatma Gandhi. Since then he has been spending all his time for public work; and as a prominent Swarajist member of the Legislative Assembly remarked the other day, "he is a stalwart Swarajist always standing for the popular rights." To-day he is the political leader of Panchmahals. Mr. Mehta is a pleader who has been residing in and practising at the Court of Small Causes at Bombay, for the last fourteen years or more. He is out of touch of the electorate in Panchmahals and has not much public service to his credit to support his candidature. He owns some educational institutions in the district some of which non-co-operated with the University when non-co-operation was a popular movement. He got a grant from the Gujarat Vidyapith for his Godhra School on a pledge of suspending his practice and residing to advance the national movement in Panchmahals. The next year the school was re-recognized by the Bombay University.

The concensus of opinion in Panchmahals is in favour of Mr. Mukadam and all the national worktrs including such patriots as Sjt. Amritlal Thakkar have supported Mr. Mukadam's candidature.

URDU TEXT BOOKS.

REPRESENTATION TO MUNICIPALITY.

That the Representatives of the following eight Muslim Bodies, viz: the (1) Anjumane-Zia-ul-Islam (2) Anjumane Taieede Mussalmanane Jadid (3) Anjumane Sunnat ul-Jamet (4) Anjumane Targibe Talime Islam (5) Anjumane Talimul Mussalmin (6) Young Men's Moslem Association (7) Local Behar Moslem Association and (8) the Jamiatul Islamia Hindia, unanimously resolve that immediate steps should be taken in order to draw the attention of the President and the Members of the Municipal Corporation, Bombay, to the introduction of the New Urdu Text Books by Moulvi Abdullam Khan by the Schools Committee through their Secretary, in the Municipal Schools, Bombay, thereby causing unnecessary inconvenience etc., and with this object in view they empower Messrs. M. T. Kaderbhoy and Abdul Raoof Khan, President and Secretary respectively of the Anjumane-Zia-ul-Islam to despatch a detailed Representation embodying the views of the aforesaid Anjumanes and Associations to the President and Members of the Corporation and to do the needful.

ABANDONED HINDU PROCESSION.

(Continued from previous page.)

the majority of the Marwaris have refrained from attending it.—A. P.

PROTEST MEETING.

CALCUTTA, June 3.

A largely attended public meeting of the Hindu citizens of Calcutta was held at the Town Hall this evening Mr. N. N. Sircar presiding. Mr. B. Chakravarti proposing Mr. Sircar to the Chair said that the Mahommedans were now freely saying that because they adopted a threatening attitude Government yielded and prohibited the Raj Rajeshwari procession passing along the customery route. It was for Government to consider whether they should allow the circumstances to continue in a manner that gave rise to such an interpretation of their conduct. Mr. Sircar in his speech said that despite the necessary undertaking given by the organisers of the procession, authorities changed the route of the procession at the very last moment and the police encouraged the Mahomedans who had gathered and squatted in an attitude of prayer on the route fixed for the procession by their conduct in stopping even the blowing of motor horns near the locality. He urged the Hindu citizens to protest against the conduct of the authorities in depriving them of their undoubted rights and in pampering wrongdoers who were acting with the clearest intention of violating those rights, but he enjoined them not to come in conflict with the authorities. He advised them to renew their application for taking the procession by the usual route and to open their shops immediately. He announced that no resolutions would be passed and declared the meeting dissolved.—A. P.

HOLD THE SCALES EVEN

BRITISH INDIAN ASSOCIATION ADVICE TO GOVT.

CALCUTTA, June 2.

In view of the importance of the question of playing music before mosques the Committee of the British Indian Association have submitted their opinion before the Government and have also forwarded statements of some of the prominent citizens of Calcutta who have quoted instances from their personal experience.

AN IMMEMORIAL CUSTOM.

In doing so the Committee suggest that a question of so great an importance should not be decided from the point of view of administrative expediency, but of judicial right. The Committee think it hardly necessary to explain the attitude of the Hindu community, who stand on their right of playing music, religious or otherwise, in a public street, without meaning the least encroachment on the rights of any other community or with any desire to be offensive or harmful to the sentiments of any other community. Their right is based on scriptures and supported by an immemorial custom. These injunctions according to the Committee are often mandatory and not merely recommendatory. The Committee draw the attention of the Government to the facts that this right was never questioned by Mahomedans before, and that this was only of recent origin, its genesis being the growth of political rather than the religious consciousness of the Mahomedan community.

THE GOLDEN RULE.

Regarding a compromise, the Committee apprehend that it might be an incentive to afurther unreasonable demand by the Mahomedan community and would, as such be out of question. In conclusion the Committee submit that in a matter like this the Government should remain in the dignified position of a ruler absolutely just and impartial trying to hold the scale even between the two communities and as the protectors of the just rights of all communities. They should follow the golden rule of absolute non-interference in matters religious.—A. P

MUSIC BEFORE MOSQUE.

MUSICIANS' EXPERIENCE

CALCUTTA, June 2.

With a view to ascertaining the custom prevalent in Calcutta whether the procession passing by mosques stopped their bands or not Mr. A. K. Ghuznavi has secured evidence of musicians who supply bands for processions in the city or are members of such bands. Their sworn testimony according to Mr. Ghuznavi is to the effect that music is stopped before mosques and in their experience they have never known instances to the contrary.—A. P.

CONFUSION IN BENGAL POLITICS.

MR B. C. PAL'S ADVICE TO VOTERS

CALCUTTA, June 3.

Writing in the "Englishman", Babu Bepin Chandra Pal lays emphasis on the increasing confusion in the current Bengal politics. Referring to Hindu-Muslim relations Mr. Pal says: "Before the rise of political Moulvies and Pandits, Bengal never suffered from Hindu-Muslim disturbances.

In the present temper of the people, it is absolutely certain that the next general election will be very seriously affected by the new communal feeling in all non-Mahomedan constituencies. In a word the next election, in any case in Bengal, will have to be fought, whether we like it or not, on what is called a Hindu ticket. The duty of nationalist voters is to secure the return of loyal nationalists as distinguished from narrow communalists, and they must pledge themselves loyally to pursue a policy of what is called "Responsive Co-operation" as distinguished from "Non-co-operation," whether violent or non-violent, and they must be ready to accept office whenever it may be called for in public interests."—Free Press.

IMPORT OF PUTRID MEAT.

A CRYING SCANDAL.

The contraband meat traffic in the city is going on in an increasing measure, and there is no sign of any abatement. The higher Municipal authorities evidently think that they have done their part of duty to the citizens of Bombay, once they have appointed the subordinate staff. On the other hand, the staff specially detailed for the purpose is marking time and all the encomiums generously lavished on it by the last Municipal Commissioner must have lulled it into somnolence to the neglect of its legitimate duty. How, otherwise, could one account for the apparent apathy of the authorities towards this very important question? What have the Municipal authorities done to scotch this wretched traffic? With every monthly Municipal agenda the Commissioner supplies some figures, almost mechanically, and the matter is scarcely given any attention to by the Corporation. How long is the traffic to continue to the detriment of public health? Most of the contraband meat, whether good or bad, comes from two places on the two railways,—one is Kurla and the other is Bandra. The railway officials do not think it their business at all to prevent this traffic, if not from considerations of health, at least for the sake of the travelling public. Most of the railway trains in the evenings are full of butchers and their hangers-on in the dirtiest possible clothes, with their bundles of reeking meat almost fresh from the slaughter house, tied in dirty rags. While it is granted that the railway authorities cannot make any discrimination between passengers in this respect is if not their duty to reserve some separate compartment for these contraband traffickers? The fact is that those responsible for this state of things have been winking at it. The Commissioner boasted the last time when the question had come before the Corporation, that he had to get rid of the whole staff on account of corruption. Is he now sure that it is free from that taint now? If the Municipality is really desirous of tackling this question earnestly, then the first thing it must do is to keep a few watchmen to watch the people at the abbatoir and prevent any leakage from that place. But, perhaps, it is too much to expect.

A CRUEL PRACTICE.

Another thing, and a very cruel thing at that, must be brought to the notice of the public. In these extremely hot days the sheep and cattle intended for slaughter are let loose in the open ground, in the compound, without any shelter in the hot blazing sun. Granting that they are mere animals and cannot ventilate their grievances in the public, is it not the duty of the Municipality to provide for some kind of shelter for these wretched animals awaiting their death, in a place full of all sorts of odours and these not very pleasant? It is said that animals are given no food 24 hours before they are slaughtered—that is one of the penalties dumb animals have to pay—but are they to be given no water also in these furiously hot days, and kept in the burning sun, on the top of it all. Certainly, there must be a limit to the sufferings of dumb animals, even if they are intended to meet the gastronomic demands of some people! Cannot something be done for these poor animals, though they are dumb? The Bandra abbatoir is an eyesore to every decent human being in this city, full of not very delectable smells. Will the Corporation allow the matter to drift indefinitely, without raising its little finger to remedy things?

DEATH FROM HEAT-STROKE

MADRAS, June 2.

Abnormal heat in the city on Monday has resulted in another death from heat-stroke. A man named Angello, employed in the Telephone Company was removed to the hospital yesterday morning where he died last night.—A. P.

SWAMI BISWANANDA GIVES UNDERTAKING

MIDNAPORE, June 2.

The proceedings against Swami Biswananda which were drawn up under section 188 Indian Penal Code have been withdrawn on the Swami giving an undertaking not to visit Khargpur for a month.—A.P.

EDUCATION.

FIRST INDIAN WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY.

PROF. D. K. KARVE ON ITS GENESIS AND PROGRESS.

The birthday of Prof. D. K. Karve, the ell-known educationist of Poona and under of the Indian Women's University, as celebrated a few weeks ago under the spices of the Mahilashram at Hingne and e Nathibai Girls' School at Poona. Prof. arve who specially came down to Poona r the occasion, made an eloquent and me- orable speech on the present-day education women and the efforts made in the coun- y for imparting national education. We ve a summary of the speech below:—

The birth-day which you are celebrating s year with such great affection is, I ke it, the birth-day not of an individual, t of an idea. I do not like listening to ttery. It is because I feel that we should ake the very best of such an opportunity this when all the teachers and students our different institutions come together equaint themselves with the progress our work that I have laid aside all my er important work and hastened to ona to take part in to-day's celebrations. will give me the greatest joy, if only this y birth-day is the means of furthering e cause of women's education.

A HIDDEN POWER.

In the work that I have undertaken I ve on many occasions received help in the t unexpected manner. From this it often ens to me that there is a hidden power ich is helping me in my work, and I want ell you some of my experiences in this nection. In 1914 I retired from the Dec- n Education Society on a pension. The stitution 'Anatha Balikashram' had come to being even before this. In September 5, while I was going through the post of e institution, I came across a manual of e Japan Women's University. At that e I had no means of finding out who n me this manual or whence it came. ang to other work. I could not go through t the time; but thinking that I could do ter on, I placed it along with the other s which I was to read. In December, rough the pressure of the late Mr. Chan- arkar and other friends, the responsibi- y of presiding over the Indian Social Con- ence was thrust on me even against my While preparing the speech that I was ake at the Conference, I naturally read ut the Japan Women's University. As as I read this, I realised in a flash had to be done to tackle the problem our women's education: my condition like that of a man who is struck by ning and many new thoughts and ideas e thronging into my mind. I laid all e ideas before the Social Conference mbled that year.

JAPAN'S EXAMPLE.

bout 60 years ago there was a close con- between the culture of Japan and the ure of Europe. Europeans came to an on missionary or commercial enter- es and in order to protect themselves n becoming the slaves of others, the anese had to fight against the inroads le by the culture of Europe in their ional life. She therefore took in hand problem of the education of her younger eration. She began to send thousands oung men to Western countries in order tudy their learning, art and science and began the industrial and political ening of Japan. Intent as she was on ndlift of the younger generation, she ked the problem of her women's educa- n with consummate skill having due ard to ancient custom and future pro- gress. Having thus seen what had been done in independent Japan, we determined to go on with the pursuit of the ideal of women's education. The social ideals of the two Eastern countries—Japan and India—are almost alike. The natural tendency of the life of women in European society seems to be more towards the freedom of the individual than towards married or family life. In India we see the quite reverse of this. In Europe the whole ideal of women is to get education and become independent like men. In India, however, from time immemorial the home and the family have been regarded as the proper field of action of women. The tendency of even educated women to-day is more towards married life than towards individual freedom. To enable them to perform their duties efficiently in their particular field of action should be the aim of any scheme of women's education. With this end in view, a movement was started in Japan for establishing a separate university for women who before that time were getting their education only in men's universities. I thought of establishing a women's university in dependent India setting before myself the ideal of women's education as accepted and worked out in independent Japan. I was thus able to establish a separate university for women in 1915.

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Before the women's university was started in Japan, the Japanese women used to get their education at men's universities. For this reason, the progress and popularity of women's education did not come up to the desired level. But a remarkable change took place as soon as a separate university was established for women. The leaders who established it kept before themselves a very comprehensive ideal. From the standpoint of individuals, there is very little difference noticeable between the education given to men and women. Women can get as high an education in their university as men in theirs. Japan realised that women are as necessary for national progress as men and therefore their minds should be prepared for such progress as much as those of men. The only important difference between men's and women's universities in Japan is that in the latter along with the other subjects taught in the former, special stress is laid on domestic sciences so as to enable the students to discharge their responsibilities as good housewifes and mothers efficiently and well. It was just because women could not get this essentially 'feminine' education at men's universities that a separate university was started for them. The education imparted in it is such that the students who come out of it generally turn out to be good mothers and housewives. But along with this they are given education which would enable them to be economically independent and even to look after their family in the event of such a responsibility falling on their shoulders. Of course, this is only a secondary object in women's education there. In the years between 1900 and 1912 the women's university in Japan sent out 1,300 graduates annually.

PROGRESS OF WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY.

The Women's University here has been modelled on that of Japan. For many days after I read the manual which first started the idea in my mind of establishing a women's university, I was trying to find out who the sender of it could be. At last I heard from Babu Shivprasad Gupta, the scholar and thinker of Benares, that he had sent the manual to me. He and Benoy Kumar Sarkar, while travelling through Japan, had seen the women's university there and thinking that a similar university should be established in our country, they secured a large number of manuals relating to the institution for distribution amongst such of their friends as were interested in women's education. The two gentlemen named above placed me under great obligation by sending me one of these manuals. Babu Shivprasad Gupta not only sent me the manual which created an enthusiasm in me for starting the University, but realising the greatness of the work, sent me substantial help for the University to the extent of Rs. 3,000. By thus sending me the manual and then giving me material help, the Babuji has helped me in the most unexpected manner in carrying the idea into execution.

After the university was established, in 1919 help came from another unexpected quarter. The late Sir Vithaldas Thackersey gave away 15 lakhs of rupees to the University. From all this—the manual falling into my hands and help coming in unexpected manner from different individuals in high stations of life—it must be clear to every one how hidden forces have been at work helping this movement forward.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE UNIVERSITY.

I have so far explained to you on what foundation the Indian Women's University was established and how it received help from quite unexpected quarters. We have now to see how the infant institution progressed and also what are the obstacles in the way of such a university securing widespread recognition amongst our countrymen. The progress of the university in the last 11 years has completely fulfilled all our expectations. The number of schools imparting education according to the curriculum of our university has gone on increasing from day to day. The number of students studying in these schools is at present nearly 1,000. In these 11 years 30 graduates have come out of the university and it is estimated that 10 more will pass out this year.

Let Government recognition come to this University when it will. But recognition by the people has not even now come up to the desired level. Many parents are prepared to help this newly started university by giving away money rather than by sending their girls to it. This separate university for women has been started after taking into consideration all the possibilities of reform in the present-day education. But the number of students in the schools and colleges affiliated to this university is not at all what it should be. The main reason for this is the time-element that is inevitable for a change in the educational habits or fashion of the people. It takes a good deal of time for the old order to change and give place to the new. Just as it will take time for child marriages to cease and give place to adult marriages, so a lot of time is bound to elapse before the women's university receives patronage at the hands of the people like other universities. But till then it is of the utmost importance that ceaseless effort for the progress of the work should be kept up. It does not behove us to slacken our effort or to lessen our hopes in the educational reform that we ourselves have undertaken simply because the new line of reform does not commend itself to the public.

EXPERIENCE OF NATIONAL EDUCATION.

Owing to the agitation for imparting national education, many institutions sprang up in this country to bring about a reform in the present-day education. But experience has shown that these institutions had to be closed as there was a great decrease in their attendance. For example, the case of the 'Swavalamban Pathshala at Chinchvad, Poona, deserves consideration. The Managing Committee of this Institution had made permanent arrangements for giving agricultural and other vocational education to the students and thus making them self-dependent. As the parents of students in this school were poor the students could not get any pecuniary help from them, and thus it was impossible for the students to go in for any other education. Even while these students were studying in the school, however, instead of their number increasing, it was found to be decreasing and a good number of students were actually seen attending other schools to prepare themselves for the Matriculation Examination. If, instead of going in for the Matriculation, these students had stuck to the 'Swavalamban Pathshala,' they would have got education which would have enabled them to do educational work in villages and thus earn an independent living. The same state of affairs is noticeable in the case of almost all the different national schools in the country.

It is because the education given under the auspices of Government is defective that the problem of unemployment has raised its head even amongst the educated classes. The "Times of India" recently advertised the case of an M.A. who was prepared to get employment on Rs. 10 per mensem and this example is enough to show how the problem of unemployment of the present-day graduates deserves serious consideration at the hands of one and all. In spite of the patent fact that in all the towns the Bar is enormously over-crowded, the strength of law colleges has been steadily on the increase. Year after year we see crowds of young men and women sitting for the Matriculation and B.A. examinations; but the strength of the national schools only is steadily on the decrease. In no other country of the world is such a lamentable state of affairs noticeable, and a country which is intent on getting Swaraj should surely feel ashamed of it.

PROF. D. K. KARVE.

Founder of the Indian Women's University.

RESULTS OF SLAVE MENTALITY.

Owing to our subjection for a large number of years, a sort of "slave mentality", as Mahatma Gandhi aptly termed it, has gone deep into the very marrow of the bones of our nation. It may also be called "sheep mentality." We see examples of this even in the matter of the education of boys as well as of girls. Many of the girls do not take up Government service. But failing in the Inter. examination of the Bombay University seems to them to be more valuable than passing the final G.A. examination of the Women's University. After passing B.A. and M.A. examinations, where can women hope to get employment like men? In fact, we see the beginnings of unemployment even amongst women. Teaching and medicine are the only two professions which are open to Hindu women. It does not seem to me proper for them to take to clerical jobs like European women. In Europe, all women are trying to become independent like men and on account of this, unemployment amongst men and the problem of marriage amongst women are the two crying social problems of Europe to-day. It will be not long before these problems come to the forefront in our country.

SOME OBJECTIONS MET.

The main criticism against the women's university is that a large expenditure is incurred for a few students. But till public recognition is forthcoming, this is sure to continue more or less. Moreover, it is to be borne in mind that a large portion of the yearly income of the university is spent on secondary education. There is another objection often raised: If the reform for which the women's university has been started is accepted by the Bombay University, what objection is there to close the former? But, these critics forget that the country is in need of many more such universities, considering the tremendous ignorance prevailing in the country. If, in the present condition of our society there is a separate university for women, the cause of women's education will surely progress and not receive any setback on account of it. If the Bombay University follows the methods of the Women's University, the former will have only recognised the soundness of curriculum of the latter.

It is because of the slave mentality prevailing in our community that the number of students in our university is so small. Dislike to giving education to women and marrying girls at a young age are the other two causes. If Government announces tomorrow that in appointing teachers in Government schools preference will be given to the graduates of this University, then it will be seen how the strength of the University will suddenly increase as if by magic.

PRIMARY IDEAL OF THE UNIVERSITY.

A good deal of time is bound to elapse before the work of the Indian Women's University comes to a thriving condition. As there is a greater awakening in the society and the slave mentality which has gone deep into our very vitals becomes less and less, the public will slowly begin to recognise this undertaking for the uplift of women. The ideal of this University is not to prepare its students for Government service like other universities. Its primary ideal is to turn good house-wives, good mothers and good citizens. Whatever knowledge of English or other subjects is necessary for the realisation of this ideal will be imparted at this University. It is in the hands of Indian women to prepare the coming generation of the Indian nation. The Indian Women's University has therefore placed before itself the ideal to train these mothers into good mothers. If, in the realisation of this ideal, the time-element for public or Government recognition is of great duration, we must prepare ourselves to go on with our effort for all that time. Whatever money or energy may have to be spent for the realisation of this ideal, there is no use in our hesitating to spend such money or energy. Japan in Asia has shown us how to face this problem and another Asiatic country, namely, India has to show by actual work whether she would follow the example of Japan or not. As the value of such actual work is much greater than meta physical discussion, we have set before ourselves the ideal of bringing about a fulfilment of our cause from all sides. I earnestly hope that our work will continue to get as hitherto co-operation and help from all.

CO-OPERATION & EDUCATION

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I note with pleasure the remarks made by Lord Irwin on education and co-operation as a solution of the agricultural problems of India. Undoubtedly this letter will be a little late due to the Labour troubles in England and the time that elapsed between publication and my seeing the paper in Denmark. As one who has studied co-operative agriculture at the Co-operative College in England, in Ireland and Denmark I would like to see the above advice of the Viceroy brought into practice in right earnest. In my humble opinion it is the only possible way of salvation for Indian agriculture. Co-operation has raised Denmark to the position of a first class agricultural nation enabling even its small-scale cultivators to obtain top prices in the markets. The soil itself is of poor quality; but science and intelligent co-operation have succeeded where ordinary farming methods failed.

Mere co-operation though in itself education would not have sufficed had it not been backed by the sound system of education fitted to the peculiar needs of an agricultural people. This is essential if co-operatoin is to succeed. There is no reason why our people should not attempt co-operative agriculture if the attempt is preceded by sound educational policy. The success I am sure, would justify its importance, the time and effort expended.

Ireland, though not so successful as Denmark, has achieved remarkable progress in the way of co-operative farming. The recent troublous times in Ireland have not entirely ruined this work, which is still being carried on through small societies and a central organisation. The farmers and peasant cultivators of Ireland, Germany and Italy found an ally in co-operative credit against money-lenders. His counterpart in India who fattens on the toil of others would soon give way in face of such a practical association for the making of loans to farmers.

In conclusion, may I say, that the more I see of Danish farming the more I am convinced of the advantages of co-operation, particularly when applied to agriculture, the basis of which must be cheap credit. It is impossible for farmers to obtain credit by ordinary methods, co-operation is the only solution. If it can succeed in Ireland, with a people whose psychology is so individualistic, there is no reason why it should not be successful in India. The only obstacle is the 90 per cent illiteracy which should be removed by a sound well thought out educational system adapted to our people.—Yours, etc.

M. H. HIRANANDANI.
Elsinore (Denmark), May 9.

MUSLIM GIRLS' EDUCATION.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The much-neglected problem of Muslim Girls' education has, thanks to the untiring efforts of Atiya Begum Saheba, of late, come into much prominence again. In these modern days a people must either progress or regress, and stagnation, has now become a synonym for the latter. It is, therefore, much to be deplored, that while our Hindu and Parsee sisters are fully availing themselves of the educational facilities offered to them, the poor Mussulman girls are locked up behind the Purdah. The whole blame for this is on the shoulders of our leaders, who are shouting themselves hoarse about events in Turkey and the Hedjaz, and doing nothing to set their own house in order. This perverse mentality is wholly responsible for the present backward state of Mussalman women.

It is, therefore, the duty of every earnest, progressive and right-thinking Muslim to come forward and try to supplement the efforts made by Atiya Begum Saheba. It is also hoped that our Hindu and Parsee young men and women will also come forward to give a helping hand. The Government and the Municipal authorities must also do their share of helping. If only our leaders are in earnest the problem will be solved in near future.—Yours, etc.

USMAN DHARAMSY.
Bombay, June 1.

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TURCO-PERSIAN PACT.

TOWARDS ASIATIC FEDERATION.

THE MECCA CONGRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

STAMBOUL, May 11.

With the conclusion of the Turco-Persian Neutrality Pact, which was signed on the 22nd of April, 1926, in Teheran, the second link in the chain of Asiatic Federation has been wrought into a definite shape, the first having been cast in March by the conclusion of the Russo-Turkish Neutrality Pact. These Pacts open a new era in the history of the East and constitute a greater security for peace than the Geneva Protocols and Locarno Pacts; for, the mutual distrust, which the blind race of rivals for hegemony creates, does not exist between these Asiatic signatories. Aggression and land-hunger are not the motives which spurred them to enter into these engagements. The common desire for self-preservation against the menace of world capital and the anxiety to safeguard their sovereignty against the ever-advancing tentacles of the hydra-headed monster of world Imperialism have obliged these three neighbours to bind themselves into Neutrality Pacts. Germany, finding herself helpless and disarmed in the midst of a host of armed neighbours entered the camp of those who were also threatened like her by the common foe.

THE TEXT.

The following is the text of the Turco-Persian Neutrality Pact as issued by the Turkish Government in Angora:—

Preamble:—Turkey on one side and Persia on the other, herewith, decide to conclude a Treaty of Friendship and a Pact of Security in accordance with the exigencies of the present time in order to strengthen the friendship and fraternity which exists between the two neighbours. The venue of negotiations of the Treaty is Teheran and Mamduh Shevket Bey, the Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Turkey and Aga Mirza Daud Khan, the Persian Foreign Minister, with full powers from H. H. Reza Shah and the Premier Aga Mirza Mohd. Ali Khan, are duly appointed to sign this Treaty of 14 clauses on April 22, 1926.

Art. 1. Inviolable peace and accord shall exist between the Turkish Republic and the Persian Government.

Art. 2. If a third Power or Powers attack one of the signatories, the other shall maintain strict neutrality.

Art. 3. Neither of the Parties to this Pact shall act aggressively against the other, nor shall it enter into such a political or economical Pact with a third Power or Powers as may be calculated to threaten the peace and security for the other Party to the Treaty from the military or naval point of view.

Art. 4. If a third Power or Powers, acting against either of the signatories threatens to violate the neutrality of the other party to the Treaty, the latter shall defend its neutrality with force of arms.

Art. 5. Neither of the high contracting Parties shall allow such organisations, parties or propagandist bodies as may be directed their energies against the other, to thrive upon its territory.

Art. 6. The contracting Parties shall adopt all those measures which would be necessary to put a stop to the sinister tribal activities on the common frontier so that the internal peace of the two countries be not endangered in future. If necessary, the signatories shall undertake to execute in common such measures as are mentioned above.

Art. 7. Within six months of the signature of the present instrument, conversations for the conclusion of treaties for the regulation of Trade, Consulates, Customs, Post and Telegraph service, residence of the citizens of one government in the country of the other and surrender of criminals shall be begun in Teheran.

Art. 8. The Parties shall fix the principle according to which all those disputes, which cannot be liquidated through ordinary diplomatic channels shall be settled.

Art. 9. Outside the scope of the mutual undertakings mentioned above, the Parties are free to enter into pacts and relations with other Powers.

Art. 10. The French text of the Treaty will be considered as the authorised version in case a dispute arises regarding the interpretation of any clause of this Treaty.

Art. 11. The Treaty shall be presented for ratification to the two Parliaments at the earliest possible convenience, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in Teheran.

Art. 12. The Treaty is being concluded for five years.

Arts. 13.14. If neither of the Parties gives a notice of ending the Treaty 6 minths before the time of its legal expiry, it shall remain in force for one year more. The notice of expiry shall be considered effective after six months of the date of the notice.

Turkey secures three great advantages from this Treaty, viz.:—

(1) As it has been concluded before the settlement of the Mosul dispute, it gives Turkey a moral advantage over England.

(2) Persia will remain neutral in spite of being a League Member in case the League orders an expedition against Turkey on the Mosul question. The League Convention obliges all League members to participate in political and economical sanctions ordered by the League against any and every body. This Treaty drives a nail into the League coffin.

During the Great War, Persian territory formed the excursion ground of British troops acting against the Turks. Now Persia undertakes to resist all such British and non-British attempts directed against Turkey and even to use arms for preserving her neutrality.

MOSUL.

Sir Ronald Lindsay has all of a sudden returned to Stamboul. The reason, which he has several times emphasised, is only personal. But many surmises are being ventured forth. According to the "Vaqit" the British do not intend to settle the Mosul tangle under the stress of a crisis at home. They would wait till their hands are strengthened by the failure of the strike! The Turks will not, as is very natural, like to be duped thus. Another version is that, he has returned to consult some of the shareholders of the Turkish Petroleum Company, who are in Stamboul, about the percentage of shares, which the Turks are demanding. The third and pessimistic view is that the negotiations have foundered upon some unseen rock. Ghazi Pasha's departure from Angora on a tour of the Southern Vilayets is cited as a proof of the rupture or at least the hitch in the negotiations.

MECCA CONGRESS.

Adib Sarvat Bey, the Turkish nominee to the Mecca Motamar, is preparing for the journey to Hedjaz and expects to leave after a week or so. It is said here, that some of the Indian Muslim leaders want to proclaim Abdul Majid Effendi, as the Khalifa of Islam at Mecca. If I be not considered to be acting under Turkish influences, I may take courage to say that these leaders will not only permanently destroy their reputation for political sagacity which stands very high to-day abroad, but will also deal a deadly blow to the progress which the Muslim world has begun to make of late towards the original democratic principles of Islam. No doubt the realisation of a Democratic Khilafat is yet far off; but the filling up of the gap by means of the restoration of a man who has been the head of the old personal and autocratic will definitely be a downright retrogression. Autocracy and personal rule should be buried with all its paraphernalia deep enough never to be able to raise its head again amongst the Muslims. Providing for the comforts of life of the ex-Khalifa A. Majid Effendi was the best thing which Indian Muslim could do. Neither political necessity nor religious commandments can justify his restoration. I voice the opinions of some of their prominent countrymen abroad when I say that the leaders of Muslim India should not commit such blunder.

CHEAP RIDICULE

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The "Times of India" of the 25th May, in its leaderette under the caption "Agriculture and Politics" has sought to fling a cheap ridicule at our political leaders for their apathy towards the Royal Commission on Agriculture. The "Times" is perfectly aware that the Commission stands condemned at the bar of the opinion of Indian leaders on the ground of its having been debarred from examining the most vital question on agriculture namely the Land Revenue Problem. But the writer of the leaderette, after deliberately perverting this position of Indian leaders to mean their anxiety to bring about either the dispossession of large landlords or of nationalisation of land and after indirectly assuring, presumably the land-owning section of its readers that this question was only purposely excluded by the creators of the Commission, hastens to conclude, rather with a heavy heart, that the mandate of the English agricultural electorate, in such a case, to their leaders will be not to be fools as Indian leaders are.

Now, Sir, the leading article of the "Times of India" of the 8th March last has described the system of land tenure of this country as one "which seems to be the enemy of progress and greater production". Having made this frank confession will it not be preposterous on the part of a leading journal as the "Times" to assume that the public can have legitimate confidence in a Commission that professes to have been set up for finding out the ways and means for the regeneration of the agricultural industry of this country when it is deliberately prevented from turning its attention to "the enemy of progress and greater production" in agriculture. Again in its leading article of the 2nd April last the Journal writes that "the great work to which we ask the full energies of this land is not so much to mere politics—after all politics are only the expression of the social and economic forces—but the systematic increase of the National wealth". May I not now ask the "Times of India" or those of its line of thought as to how this systematic increase of the National wealth, for which the paper seriously asks for the primary and predominant contribution of all leaders, is possible of being achieved without destroying this "enemy of progress and greater production" Further, Sir, will your contemporary enlighten its readers and the public at large as to how the political regeneration of this country, for which the "Times" and all its ilk are assiduously working and which, according to itself, is but the expression of social and economic forces be worked when its very seeds, namely the social and economic forces are being cracked by the dead weight of this "enemy of progress and greater production"?

"Half a loaf is better than a bread" is a maxim only too well-known to the starving Indians to merit the teaching of the "Times of India", but what we want to be taught is as to how half a loaf, or even a quarter of it, is going to fall in the hungry mouths of the Indian proletariat without the Commission removing from over the necks of these millions this "enemy of progress and greater production". Will not the "Times" enlighten the public on this score before printing invectives against Indian leaders?—Yours, etc.

K. N. RAMIER.

CHALKARANJI MEMORIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I noticed in your issue of 22nd instant, some adverse comments on the collections made here by the Memorial Committee started to perpetuate the memory of the late young Prince Shrimant Venkatrao Raosaheb. Of course you have taken them from "Kesari" and I realise that you are not responsible for their accuracy. But as these comments are likely to cause misunderstanding about the sacred cause, I deem it my duty to furnish you with the facts of the case and I shall thank you if you can kindly see your way to publish them in your paper for the information of the public.

It is true that a fund was started to perpetuate the memory of the late young Prince Shrimant Venkatrao Raosaheb who was so very popular with his subjects. He was an M. A. of the Bombay University and took great pains to further the cause of education in the State. Therefore it was resolved by the Memorial Committee to collect funds with a view to build a small hostel and to award scholarships to deserving poor students joining the hostel. The Committee requested the State servants to contribute their mite to this memorial and to enable all those that wished to participate in the scheme to do so suggested that one month's pay may be given by easy instalments extending over a year. There was a ready response and so far as I am aware there was no complaint received from any of the State servants.

The incident of the singer is grossly mis-stated. It is true that the singer refused to contribute to the memorial and he was left alone. His son had already gone to stay at Kolhapur and had started a singing class there. The aged father wished to go there to stay with the son and he left this place a month or two after the above incident. Unfortunately, the son soon afterwards died and the singer has again returned here and has been allowed by the Chief-Saheb to join his former post. There was no compulsion used anywhere.

Yours, etc.

G. D. KULKARNI,
Vice-Chairman, Memorial Committee.
Ichalkaranji, May 31.

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C. P. NOTES

INDIAN SCHOOL OF MINES AT DHANBAD

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, May 29.

The few showers of rain which we received last week at this time have created a great deal of anxiety among the agriculturists because they fear that they may not get rain at the time when it is most required. In some districts rain which was accompanied with hail has caused the suspension of threshing and winnowing operations. Scarcity of fodder and water is felt in the Betul district and that of water in Berar for cattle.

The prize distribution ceremony of the Indora Boys School, was celebrated on last Saturday under the presidency of Mr. P. J. Registrar of the Model Mills. The school is chiefly conducted for the benefit of boys and girls of the Mill employees. After songs and presidential address, prizes were distributed. The school is entirely dependent upon public support and the President appealed to the public to help the institution in all possible ways.

NAGPUR UNIVERSITY.

With commendable promptitude the Nagpur University authorities have published the results of all the examinations held under its auspices in the months of March and April, 1926. In the M. A., M.Sc., B.Sc., the results were over 50 per cent. in B.A. Intermediate, LL.B. Previous, 44 per cent. Final LL.B. 65 per cent. and in L.T. 90 per cent. Last year some very regrettable mistakes had cropped in in the publication of results. This year the University authorities took great precautions to prevent their repetition. Endeavours have been made to keep the same standard of examination as obtaining in Allahabad and other Universities.

It is a matter of great satisfaction that four of our Lady students who appeared at the B.A. Examination have come out successful, one of them Miss Kusum Jayavant standing First in the whole University. We congratulate them for their brilliant success.

It is also a matter of great satisfaction that the following British Universities have recognised the degrees and examinations of the Nagpur University: The Universities of Leeds, Durham, London, Manchester, Glasgow, St Andrews, Bristol, Liverpool, Scottish Universities Entrance Board.

C. P. ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

The administration of the Central Provinces and Berar for the year 1924-25 shows that the province is returning to its normal conditions. In every nation building department, it says, funds have become available for the initiation and execution of a forward policy, whilst increasing prosperity has given rise to the hope that expansion in the C. P. will no longer be barred under the financial settlement which regulates expenditure between that area and Berar. The year was another year of continued improvement in the finances of the province. The problem of infant welfare received increased attention during the year throughout the province. The National baby weeks were celebrated in 38 towns and they have become very popular. The year witnessed the initiation of a serious effort to deal with the leprosy problem in the province.

INDIAN SCHOOL OF MINES DHANBAD.

The Government of India intend to open, the Indian School of Mines at Dhanbad, Bihar and Orissa, on the 1st November, 1926. The school will provide high grade instruction in Mining, Engineering and geology and will be open to students from all parts of India and Burma. It will award certificates in Coal Mining, Metalliferous Mining and Geology. The Government of India have decided to award three scholarships tenable at the school for three years.

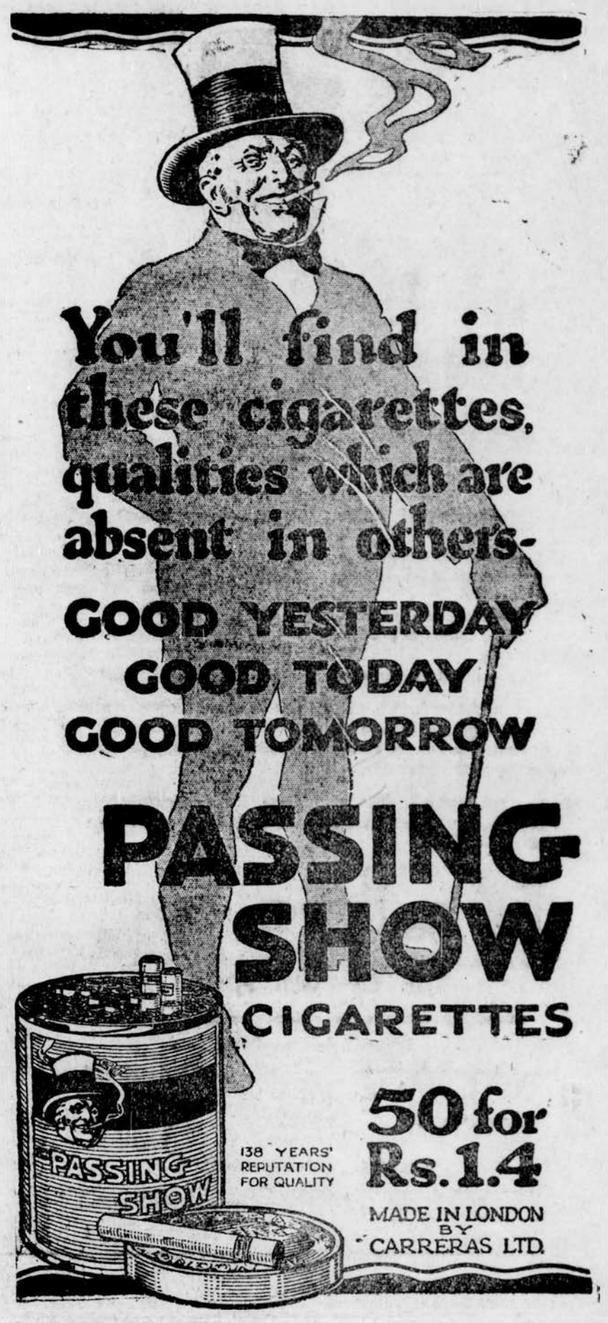
CONGRESS AND COMMONWEALTH BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—At the All-India Congress Committee meeting at Ahmedabad more than one speaker opposed Pandit Motilal Nehru's resolution for a sub-committee to examine and report upon the Commonwealth of India Bill on the ground that Dr. Besant had ignored the Congress until the Bill had passed its first reading in the House of Commons. I should like to point out that the first draft of the Bill was ready in December, 1924. She attended the Belgaum Congress almost immediately after the first session of the National Convention and attempted in vain to have the doors of the Congress opened to all parties. In January, 1925, when the All-Parties' Conference reassembled in Delhi, she placed this rough draft of the Bill before the Swaraj Sub-Committee of the Conference, and though its report was not accepted by the Conference as a whole, many of the changes introduced subsequently in the Bill owe their origin to that report. After the Bill had been finally re-shaped in India at the National Convention at Cawnpore in April, 1925, Dr. Besant attended a meeting of the Working Committee of the Congress in Calcutta at the end of May, 1925, at Mr. Gandhi's suggestion. Unfortunately, there was no quorum at the meeting, and Mr. Gandhi apologised to her for having caused her unnecessary trouble, and offered to circulate copies of the Bill to members of the Working Committee with a request for their opinion. Mr. Gandhi was accordingly supplied with a number of copies of the Bill. As Mr. C. R. Das was at that time too unwell to come down to Calcutta, she went to Darjeeling to obtain his approval for the Bill. What happened at that interview has been a subject of so much notice in the Press that I need not refer to it here. The Bill was also placed before the All-India Congress Committee at Patna in September last. But the proposal to consider it fell through for want of a seconder. In February this year she attended a private Conference of about 40 members of the Central Legislature in Delhi for considering the Bill. As its proceedings were not open to the Press, I cannot say more on the subject except that there were present, at the meeting, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and the leaders of the Swaraj Party. It is surprising, under these circumstances, that the charge of having ignored the Congress should be brought up against Dr. Besant.

As regards Mr. Satyamurti's various objections to Pandit Motilal's non-committal resolution I may perhaps quote what he himself wrote in 'New India' of the 12th April, 1926. Referring to a criticism made in the editorial columns of 'New India' that Mr. Satyamurti could not justify his present attitude towards the Bill in view of the fact that he had taken the National Convention pledge on the eve of the elections in 1923 and obtained thereby not only Mr. Manjeri Rama Aiyar's withdrawal from the contest for the University seat of the local Council, but also Dr. Besant's active support for his candidature, he wrote: "Even now I am prepared to support the Bill if Dr. Besant will place the Bill before the Congress and if the Congress adopts it."—Yours, etc.,

B. SHIVA RAO.



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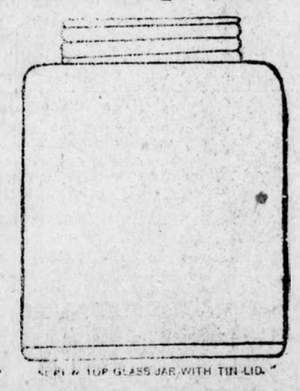

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The word for May is "MANUFACTURE."
The word for June is "MATURED."
The word for July is "MELLOW."

Here is an example for the May Competition:—

Mothers
Are
Not
Usually
Frightened
At
Children
Taking
Unnecessarily
Risky
Exploits

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RULES AND CONDITIONS WHICH COMPETITORS MUST STRICTLY OBSERVE.

1. Competitors may send in as many entries as they wish, but each entry must consist of one sentence only, and must be made on a plain piece of note paper and show the competitor's full name & address. TWO GENUINE PAPER DISCS EMBOSSED WITH THE WORDS "SPORTSMAN VIRGINIA CIGARETTES" AS PACKED IN TINS OF "SPORTSMAN" CIGARETTES MUST BE SENT WITH EACH ENTRY FORM.

2. Entries for each month's competition should be posted to the Managers of the "Sportsman" Competition, Post Box No. 89, Calcutta, and will be accepted by any postal delivery up to the last postal delivery on the last day of that month, and under no circumstances will any entry for a particular month's competition be accepted by any later delivery (no matter what may have been the reason or cause for the delay in delivery).

3. Prizes as mentioned above will be awarded, in order of merit, to those competitors who, in the opinion of the Managers of the Competition, have submitted the best entries and entries will be judged in accordance with their originality, cleverness and wit. A competitor who submits more than one entry may win more than one prize, as prizes will be awarded strictly on the merit of each entry.

4. Under no circumstances whatever will either the Managers or the Imperial Tobacco Co. of India, Ltd., acknowledge receipt of any entries, nor will they accept any responsibility for any entries not received, whatever may have been the reason for such non-receipt, and under no circumstances will the Managers or the Imperial Tobacco Co. of India, Ltd., enter into any correspondence with competitors or with intending competitors on this or any other subject whatever in connection with the competition, the rules and conditions of which are clearly laid down herein.

5. The judging of all entries will take place each month as soon as possible after the last day of each month, and the sentence which wins the first prize, together with the names and addresses of all prize winners will be published in the principal newspapers.

6. The decision of the Managers of the competition is final as to all matter connected with the competition including the interpretation of these rules.

7. Competitors by the fact of their entering for the competition will be considered as accepting these rules and conditions.

8. This competition is not open to employees of the Imperial Tobacco Co. of India, Ltd., or any of its Allied Companies.

This notice is issued by the Imperial Tobacco Co. of India, Ltd., Post Box No. 89, Calcutta.

SPORTSMAN CIGARETTES

KURWA & KAJIJI

Shipchandlers, Ironmongers & Contractors

DEALERS IN

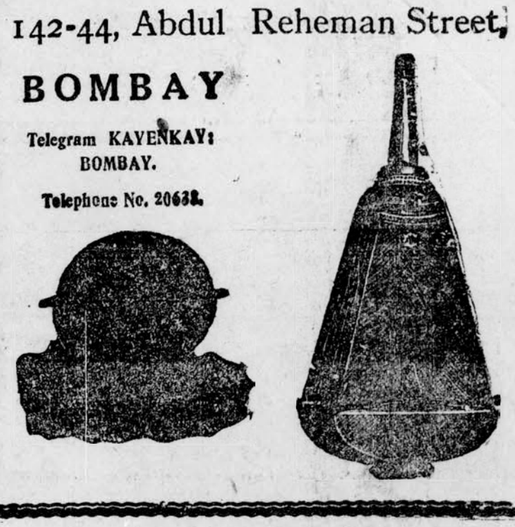
ENGINEERS' & CONTRACTORS' TOOLS

142-44, Abdul Reheman Street,

BOMBAY

Telegram KAYENKAY: BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 20638.



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